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City and Port of Cardiff

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1942

J. GREENWOOD WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

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Medical Officer for Mental Deficiency
and
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CARDIFF :
WESTERN MAIL AND ECHO LIMITED.

1943

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PREFACE.

War-time Public Health.

In terms of the usual vital statistics and of notifiable infectious diseases, the year 1942 was a healthy one for Cardiff. Thus, as against a birth-rate which is the highest for 14 years, the general death-rate and the infant mortality rate are amongst the lowest ever recorded, and the tuberculosis mortality is the lowest in the history of Cardiff. The figures are :—

Birth-rate	..	..	17.7 per 1,000 population.
Death-rate	..	..	12.4 " " "
Tuberculosis	..	..	0.92 deaths per 1,000 population.
Infant Mortality	..	..	57 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.

Against undue complacency in consideration of these figures, it is necessary to remember that they do not tell us the amount of *illness* of various kinds for which people consult their family doctors and/or are treated at hospitals and institutions. To form a clear picture of the health of a community, we need *morbidity* or disease rates as well as the mortality rates commonly quoted in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health. Of the low infant mortality rate no fairer interpretation could be given than the words of Herbert J. Sommers, of the United States Public Health Service, who, in concluding a survey of infant mortality in rural and urban areas of the United States during the period 1918-1939, writes as follows :—

“ The reduction in infant mortality which has taken place in cities has probably been due largely to increasing emphasis being placed on the principles of sanitation, to the establishment of well-baby clinics, to increasing use of hospitals for delivery, to compulsory pasteurization of milk, and to the application of modern medical knowledge. *Greater extension of such public health practices to town and rural communities should result in a material reduction of infant mortality.*”

“ U.S. Public Health Service.” “ Public Health Reports ”—Vol. 57,
October 2nd, 1942. Number 40.

Some “ negative ” satisfaction may be felt from the fact that some of the problems feared by the public health service of this country as war-time complications have not, so far, eventuated. Thus, typhus fever, to protect against which special “ flying squads ” were organised (first at the ports, and at Cardiff amongst the first of these), has arisen no nearer than Eire and then only as a minor epidemic of a mild form of the disease. It is doubtful, too, whether this had any connection with the war. A very marked increase in tuberculosis incidence and mortality was confidently expected as a result of war-time conditions like black-out ventilation, scrap meals, pressure of work and arduous journeys to and from work. It is true that in Cardiff there was an increase in tuberculosis mortality during the first three of the war years, but in 1942 this had dropped, as said, to the lowest in the history of Cardiff. Of uncleanness, with its attendant lousiness and scabies there is undoubtedly an increase, the latter despite strenuous efforts from the Health and School Medical Department. There is an increase of illegitimate births, but not so much, perhaps, as might have been expected. The figures for 1942 are expressed as a percentage of the total births for that year by comparison with those for a typical “ appeasement ” year, say, 1936, as follows :—

Illegitimate births expressed as
percentage of total births.

1936	..	..	3.11
1942	..	..	4.89

The various moral welfare associations have risen nobly to the occasion, but are increasingly handicapped in the work by the attraction and/or direction of foster-mothers into war-time industry.

Similarly there has been an increase, a very marked increase, of venereal disease, but here again it helps a sense of proportion to consider comparative figures. In the table that follows, figures are given to show the total number of patients that attended the Cardiff Venereal Disease Clinics during the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 by comparison with the corresponding figures for 1918, 1919, and 1920, as well as for an average inter-war year, say again, 1936.

	1918	1919	1920	1936	1939	1940	1941	1942
Syphilis	991	1,191	1,401	236	148	115	205	298
Soft Chancre	138	223	150	76	5	8	2	38
Gonorrhoea	626	1,092	998	704	502	429	522	597
Conditions other than Venereal	95	248	268	245	406	272	402	583
	<hr/> 1,840	<hr/> 2,754	<hr/> 2,817	<hr/> 1,261	<hr/> 1,061	<hr/> 824	<hr/> 1,131	<hr/> 1,516

No figures are available for the years prior to 1918, because it was only in 1917 that the Cardiff Venereal Diseases Scheme, pursuant to issue of the Government Venereal Diseases Regulations, 1916, came into operation. These Regulations require local authorities to make adequate arrangements for *treating* venereal disease under conditions of secrecy and irrespective of whether the patient is or is not a ratepayer to the local authority providing the arrangements for treatment. Thus, in any given area figures showing the incidence of venereal disease amongst the inhabitants of that area cannot be obtained with any degree of accuracy. Medical Officers of Health to an ever increasing extent are having duties connected with social welfare placed upon them, duties which it is open to doubt have strictly speaking any close "medical" or "health" associations. At the same time, they are asked to try and grapple with the "social" problem of venereal disease more as social welfare than as medical administrators, when many of them are convinced that far greater success could attend their efforts if they were allowed to apply those principles of preventive medicine that have been tried and *not* found wanting in the control of tuberculosis and of the infectious diseases, i.e., notification, isolation, and treatment of the patient, with "follow-up" of all "contacts" of the patient.

Another war-time problem with a foot in both camps (of health and of social welfare) is that of food control. In Cardiff the Town Clerk is Food Executive Officer, and at his request the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. G. Pyatt) was made Food Enforcement Officer. Through Mr. Pyatt and his Assistants it has been possible to effect a most fortunate system of co-ordinating through the one set of officers the duties of food inspection, both for purposes of health administration and of food control. The Public Analyst (Mr. Stanley Dixon) (pp. 36-40), who in these matters acts in close concert with the Chief Sanitary Inspector, puts the position in clear perspective when he writes:— "The Minister of Food has been responsible for most of the war-time legislation affecting foodstuffs, and when examining and reporting upon samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, regard has been paid to those Statutory Rules and Orders made by him under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which govern the composition and sale of articles of food . . ." Mr. Dixon is able to show in his report how his work in co-operation with the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Town Clerk resulted in certain proprietary articles of "food" (?) being compulsorily withdrawn from sale. In respect of some war-time custard powders analysed by him, Mr. Dixon's report makes one wonder what the original hen of "What, no eggs" fame, would have said to *these* custards!

The new Infestation Order (1943) made by the Ministry of Food under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, gives topical interest to the routine work of rat destruction in the City and Port of Cardiff. Before the war, local authorities and the public generally were invited annually by the Ministry of Agriculture to make a given week "rat week," an invitation which in Cardiff local government circles we ignored, because we claimed that with us "*every week is rat week.*" The figures given in the reports of the Chief Port Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. D. Hill (see p. 43), and of the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the City, Mr. W. G. Pyatt (see p. 50), prove the strength of this contention. Thus, at the port around the docks and in ships, 3,411 rats were destroyed by the consumption of poison baits (211,341 baits laid), by gassing, or by trapping. In the town, 1,327 rats were caught by trapping, and 46,291 baits were laid (in sewers and elsewhere), of which 21,022 were eaten. From the nature of the terrain at the port it is easier to discover corpses of rats that have eaten poisoned baits than in the town where baits are laid for the most part in sewers and in private dwellings. Similarly, circumstances in the town call for trapping and not gassing as the principal alternative to the laying of baits as a means of rodent control. The emphasis on motive for rat killing is also different in the two areas. In the town prevention of food waste is the chief consideration, but at the port the primary aim has always been to exterminate the black rat on ships and at the docks because it carries the flea which is the plague vector.

THE PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

The method of choice for destroying rats at the port, and especially on ships, is fumigation with hydrogen cyanide. By international agreement foreign-going ships must be fumigated every six months unless exempted by the Port Medical Officer of Health. The fumigation kills not only the rats, fleas and lice concerned in the spread of plague and typhus fever, but also the bedbugs and cockroaches that may trouble the sleep of seafarers. Immediately prior to the war, statistics showed that at all principal ports throughout the civilised world the rat population both on ships and at ports was markedly on the decline, so making the world correspondingly safe against the spread of plague from one country to another. At the outbreak of war we were nearing the world-wide adoption of measures to prevent the spread of yellow fever by mosquitoes harboured in air-planes.

As a ship reaches port, amongst the first to board her are Port Health Officers who want to see if she has a "clean bill of health." Doubts will be raised if they find the slightest suspicion of present or past illness affecting human beings, ships' pets or rats, or if she comes from a part of the world where plague, typhus, cholera, smallpox or yellow fever are known to be rife. Sick persons are taken ashore to the fever hospital, those who have been in contact with them are vaccinated in case of smallpox, deloused in case of typhus, but in any event are allowed to leave only after they have given the names and addresses of their destinations which are then forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts concerned, who will keep them under observation until it is sure that they will not develop the disease that had attacked the shipmates they left behind. Meanwhile, the ship and its contents will have been fumigated or its water supply changed after cleaning and disinfection of the water tanks.

To honour international health obligations, equally strict precautions are taken at the ports to prevent dangerous infectious disease getting *out* of this country, but the duties of the port health service do not end there. They must guard against the entry into this country of aliens, undesirable from the health point of view, and of diseased or unwholesome or poisonous food. In war-time also they must be able to deal with foodstuffs that have become tainted by enemy gas attack. Last, but not least, they must watch over the cleanliness, freedom from vermin and sanitary conditions generally of the living quarters on board ship, for it must be remembered that the sailor lives on his job. Port health services have developed through the years with the growth of the mercantile marine. Little is heard of them, but they are doing a good job—and proud of it, too.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Towards the end of 1942, the School Medical Service took steps which should have far-reaching effects on the health of Cardiff school children. They organised their own system of school feeding with supply of wholesome well-cooked meals direct from their own central kitchen to schools, the whole under the supervision of a well qualified and experienced dietitian, Miss E. Lloyd Morgan (see p. 62). Since her appointment there has been a steady increase in the popularity of the school meals.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

Having regard to the excellence of Severn Road (peace-time) Nursery School, the Health Committee when charged with the duty of providing war-time nurseries, felt they could not do better than delegate it to the Education Committee. The whole cost of establishing and maintaining them is borne by the Government through the Welsh Board of Health. These Nurseries were opened in 1942, and by the end of 1943 we expect to have eight in all, fully staffed and running to capacity—50 places per nursery. It is a notable step towards the achievement in Cardiff of the ideal of nursery schools for all. During the inter-war period it was computed as a result of medical inspection of school entrants that in England and Wales every year 100,000 children came to school unfit. It is as though the path of the first five years ran through a morass of unfitness, disease and ill-health. Hundreds of thousands of children have set out upon that path, but many have slipped from the path into the morass. Some disappear for ever, but others clamber with difficulty from it and make their way painfully towards the portal of school entry. Within the morass lurk a host of ills, the commoner infectious diseases, chronic catarrhal conditions of the nose, throat and chest, early tuberculosis, running ears, skin diseases, squint, diseased and malformed teeth, adenoids and diseased tonsils, inflamed glands of the neck, inflammation of the eyes, rickets, anæmia, fatigue, debility, bad habits and faulty nutrition. With a system of nursery schools for all, much of this preventable damage to young life could be prevented. It is not claimed that nursery schools can take the place of efficient mothercraft conscientiously applied but rather that they can reinforce it and can themselves be schools for teaching the art and practice of mothercraft.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

In his report on the work of Llandough Hospital, Dr. D. G. Morgan, by his choice of a name for that department—the “social service department”—and by his emphasis on the increase in its work, reminds us of the shape of things to come. When medicine has fully re-orientated itself in relation to the new concept of “social medicine,” the social service department will have become something of a key department in the work of Llandough Hospital, and we shall recall with a smile the days when almoners were thought to be only collectors of money.

At the Isolation Hospital, Dr. Emrys Harries is able to claim for 1942 a still further reduction in the case mortality of cerebro-spinal fever cases treated there, from 9.0% in 1940, and 8.23% in 1941, now to the remarkably low figure of 7.35%. Dr. Harries also reports a gratifying reduction (from 20% in 1941 to 6.67% in 1942) in the case mortality in diphtheria patients so gravely ill with the disease that they had laryngeal obstruction. The highest mortality from diphtheria inevitably falls in that group of cases where there has been the longest delay in securing their treatment with anti-toxin.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

Better still, as has been said so many times before, to prevent anyone at all becoming gravely ill with diphtheria by securing the universal adoption of diphtheria immunization. But it seems foreign to the genius of this people to take preventive action about anything much. They seem to prefer to drift and take pot-luck about most things. Propagandists may come and propagandists may go, they outvie each other in endeavours to reduce diphtheria immunization propaganda to the simplest terms, e.g., that *it has been estimated*

that in Great Britain, of 100 children born and not immunized 10 will contract diphtheria and 1 will die; of every 100 children immunized 1 will contract a mild form of diphtheria, and not one will die, but the people as a whole, like Gallio of old, care for none of these things.* Recent and notable recruits to the ranks of the diphtheria immunization propagandists are Dr. W. Powell Phillips and Dr. C. Woodroffe Anderson, of this Department, who have written a fine little book (described below) especially for general practitioners who by their general entrée to the homes of the people could do much to universalise the practice of routine diphtheria immunization. For the general practitioner the book is the more useful in that it deals with inoculation against other diseases as well as diphtheria.

CONCLUSION.

To refer to every item in the body of the report would be to re-write the report itself. In this preface year by year the attempt is made to underline those items which are thought to have the most topical interest. It by no means follows that those matters not specifically referred to in the preface are not of great importance to the health and welfare of the citizens of Cardiff. Taken over a period of years it is probable that each one of the activities described in the main body of the report will have had "honorable mention" more than once in the preface, which has been continued on these lines because it seems to meet a popular demand.

The following book and articles by members of the staff have been published :—

- "Preventive Inoculation" by Dr. W. Powell Phillips and Dr. C. Woodroffe Anderson, with an Introduction by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *The Practitioner*, in conjunction with Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1942.
- "The Health Services," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Better Health*, December, 1941, and January, 1942.
- "Before They go to School," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Better Health*, August and September, 1942.
- "Cerebro-Spinal Fever—A Review of 500 Cases Treated by Chemo-therapy without Intrathecal Serum" by Dr. G. Emrys Harries. *British Medical Journal*, 10th October, 1942.
- "Housing and Health," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Better Health*, December, 1942.

J. GREENWOOD WILSON.

* In England and Wales during the 4-week period July 18th to August 14th, 1942, the number of cases of diphtheria notified was 2,605; in the U.S.A., where diphtheria immunization has "caught on," the corresponding figure, even though the population there is so much larger than that of England and Wales, was only 600.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE.

I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Cardiff (land and inland water) is 14,060 acres.

According to the Census of 1931, the population of Cardiff (as extended on 1st April, 1938, by the inclusion of Rumney) was 226,937 (males 108,914, females 118,023).

On the grounds of National Security, information as to the population for 1942 is not give .

II.—BIRTHS.

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1942, sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in the following table :—

Births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	1,853	107	1,960
Females	1,710	76	1,786
Total	3,563	183	3,746

Still-births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	65	4	69
Females	82	4	86
Total	147	8	155

The following is a comparison of the birth-rate for 1942 and the preceding ten years with the birth-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1942 :—

	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>			
CARDIFF { 1942	17·7
{ 1932-1941	15·6
England and Wales, 1942	15·8
126 Great Towns, 1942	17·3

III.—DEATHS.

Deaths from All Causes.—The total number of civilian deaths from all causes and at all ages registered during the year and allocated to Cardiff was 2,619 (1,481 males and 1,138 females). The total number of civilian deaths registered in Cardiff was 2,570, but 416 of these were deaths of non-residents, which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 465 deaths of residents of Cardiff occurred and were registered in other areas—including Penarth, where Llandough Hospital is situated. Allowance has been made for these outward and inward transferable deaths in arriving at the net number.

The following is a comparison of the death-rate for 1942 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1942 :—

	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>			
CARDIFF { 1942	12·4
{ 1932-1941	13·0
England and Wales, 1942	11·6
126 Great Towns, 1942	13·3

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1942 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE PERIODS					
	M	F	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 years and upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid									
Fevers	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	5	5	—	2	—	1	2	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	4	6	4	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	8	16	—	4	9	3	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory									
System	100	69	169	—	3	4	101	52	9
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12	14	26	1	8	3	13	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	21	5	26	2	—	—	4	18	2
Influenza	5	10	15	1	—	—	2	5	7
Measles	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and									
Polioencephalitis ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalo-									
litis	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and									
Oesophagus	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	2	23
Cancer of Uterus	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	15	9
Cancer of Stomach and									
Duodenum	52	29	81	—	—	—	7	35	39
Cancer of Breast	2	34	36	—	—	—	4	23	9
Cancer of all Other Sites	123	96	219	—	—	—	18	85	116
Diabetes	5	14	19	—	—	—	2	7	10
Intra-cranial Vascular									
Lesions	128	118	246	—	—	—	4	61	181
Heart Disease	363	290	653	—	—	1	26	146	480
Other Diseases of the Circu-									
latory System	64	39	103	—	—	—	1	35	67
Bronchitis	95	37	132	5	1	—	5	42	79
Pneumonia	46	36	82	26	3	—	6	20	27
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	8	18	—	—	—	3	9	6
Ulceration of the Stomach									
or Duodenum	23	4	27	—	—	—	3	16	8
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of									
age)	18	9	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	3	8	11	—	1	1	8	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases ..	27	28	55	5	4	—	7	18	21
Nephritis	42	45	87	—	—	2	11	25	49
Puerperal and Post-abortion									
Sepsis	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ..	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—
Premature Birth	31	24	55	55	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations,									
Birth Injury, Infantile									
Disease	45	32	77	69	4	1	1	2	—
Suicide	12	6	18	—	—	—	6	8	4
Road Traffic Accidents ..	21	9	30	—	6	4	4	3	13
Other Violent Causes ..	62	10	72*	3	6	5	24	16	18
All Other Causes	132	106	238	16	7	5	29	50	131
All Causes	1,481	1,138	2,619	215	54	36	308	697	1,309

* Including 7 from War Operations.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer was 385 (202 males and 183 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the preceding table. The death-rates for 1942, compared with those for the preceding ten years, were as follows :—

	Death-rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1942	1·98	1·67	1·82
1932-1941	1·62	1·45	1·53

Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents.—The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents during 1942 was 30, as compared with 40 during 1941 and with 33—the average annual number for the preceding 10 years.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of deaths due to puerperal and post-abortive sepsis was six and the number due to other maternal causes nine, a total of 15, corresponding to death-rates of 4·00 per 1,000 live births and 3·84 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

The maternal death-rates for 1942 compared with the death-rates for the preceding ten years were as follows :—

	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
1942	1·60	2·40	4·00
1932-1941	1·72	2·59	4·31

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 215. Of these, 196 were deaths of legitimate infants and 19 were of illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for 1942, compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with the rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1942, was as follows :—

	<i>Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.</i>				
CARDIFF	{ 1942 .. .. .	..	..	..	57
	{ 1932-1941 .. .. .	..	..	..	65
England and Wales, 1942	..	..	..	..	49
126 Great Towns, 1942	..	..	..	..	59

The deaths from various causes under one year of age in several age periods during 1942, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, are shown in the following table :—

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks —3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Meninges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic Conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Diseases of Ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
Pneumonia ..	1	—	2	—	3	7	7	5	4	26
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	—	—	1	1	2	11	7	4	3	27
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformation ..	12	4	5	1	22	5	1	—	—	28
Congenital Debility ..	5	—	1	—	6	4	2	1	1	14
Premature Birth ..	44	5	2	2	53	1	—	1	—	55
Injury at Birth ..	10	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	1	12
Other Diseases Peculiar to First Year of Life ..	13	2	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	16
Lack of Care of New Born ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	1	1	—	2	4	2	5	2	2	15
All Causes ..	86	13	12	6	117	40	31	14	13	215
Percentage ..	40·0	6·0	5·6	2·8	54·4	18·6	14·4	6·5	6·0	—

IV.—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Public Assistance : Outdoor Relief.—The Director of Public Assistance has kindly supplied the following information regarding out-door relief :—

	Number of Persons in receipt of Relief			
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years	Total
First week, 1942 ..	744	1,650	1,303	3,697
Last week, 1942 ..	658	1,373	1,181	3,212

The total cost of out-door relief during 1942 was £107,506, as compared with £113,207 in 1941.

V.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) is shown in the following table, which also shows the number of notified cases admitted to hospitals :—

Disease according to Notification	Cases Notified	Notified Cases admitted to Hospitals
Scarlet Fever	318	146
Whooping Cough	382	47
Diphtheria	375	374
Measles	957	32
Acute Pneumonia	224	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	44	39
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	1
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Dysentery	190	89
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35*	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	95†	50
Enteric Fever	7	7
Erysipelas	74	21
Malaria	18	—
Food Poisoning	10	1

* Including 17 cases in institutions.

† Including 12 cases among non-residents in institutions.

The cases of notifiable diseases are analysed according to age and sex in the following table :—

Disease	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65 yrs & upwards		All Ages			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	4	2	4	14	12	14	23	66	81	21	24	9	7	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	172	318	
Whooping Cough ..	35	33	23	29	27	27	24	35	23	36	40	44	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	175	208	383	
Diphtheria ..	2	6	4	6	5	6	15	12	19	15	50	55	25	46	9	37	13	33	1	12	1	3	—	—	144	231	375	
Measles ..	22	22	42	44	53	41	72	64	95	76	206	204	6	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	499	458	957	
Acute Pneumonia ..	4	4	6	2	3	4	8	5	3	3	15	9	6	3	6	7	13	22	18	11	29	20	9	14	120	104	224	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	3	1	5	4	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	1	1	4	—	—	21	23	44	
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ..	2	1	5	7	16	11	12	15	13	8	29	11	17	5	7	3	2	11	3	5	2	4	1	—	109	81	190	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	35	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	75	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	92	92
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	4	7	
Erysipelas ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	4	9	4	10	11	20	4	1	27	47	74	
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	4	6	10	

Smallpox and Vaccination.—No cases of smallpox have been notified since 1932. The following statement shows the results of the work in connection with the vaccination of infants whose births were registered during 1941 :—

Births registered during 1941 (including births not belonging to Cardiff)					
	..	..	..	..	3,771
Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	..	1,702
Insusceptible	..	..	..	..	9
Exempted	..	..	..	..	1,415
Died unvaccinated	..	..	..	..	199
Postponed	..	..	..	..	53
Removed	..	..	..	..	54
Not found	..	..	..	..	193
Remaining to be dealt with	..	..	..	..	46

Scarlet Fever.—The number of notified cases of scarlet fever was 318, as compared with 184 in 1941. There were no deaths due to the disease.

Diphtheria.—The numbers of cases and deaths and the case mortality rate during each of the ten years 1933-42, were as follows :—

Year.		Cases.		Deaths.		Case Mortality per cent.
1933	..	476	..	19	..	4.0
1934	..	520	..	21	..	4.0
1935	..	349	..	19	..	5.4
1936	..	343	..	17	..	4.9
1937	..	588	..	20	..	3.4
1938	..	440	..	8	..	1.8
1939	..	437	..	14	..	3.2
1940	..	504	..	32	..	6.3
1941	..	322	..	12	..	3.7
1942	..	375	..	16	..	4.3

Active Immunization against Diphtheria.—Particulars of the work carried out during 1942 in connection with immunization against diphtheria are set out in the following tables :—

Persons	Subjected to Anterior Schick Test			Inoculated* but not subjected to Anterior Schick Test	Total Number Inoculated*
	Number	Positive	Inoculated*		
Under 5 years..	152	96	95	4,275	4,370
5 years and upwards ..	2,077	977	891	2,076	2,967
Total ..	2,229	1,073	986	6,351	7,337

* Complete course of injections.

Persons	Subjected to Posterior Schick Test			
	Negative	Positive and again Inoculated (one injection)	Total	Percentage Positive
Under 5 years	1,272	36	1,308	2·7
5 years and upwards ..	2,250	295	2,545	11·6
Total	3,522	331	3,853	8·6

Enteric Fever.—Seven cases of enteric fever were notified, as compared with fourteen in 1941, and the disease caused one death.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Thirty-five cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, 17 of which occurred in institutions. Of the other 18 cases, 14 were treated by private medical practitioners, three were treated by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and one was treated at the out-patient department of Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Three of the cases were admitted to hospital. In 33 cases treatment was successful and the vision was unimpaired. One of the infants died, and one was still under treatment at the end of the year.

VI.—CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report for 1942 of G. Emrys Harries, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

The total number of patients, including patients from outside areas, admitted to the City Isolation Hospital during 1942 was 1,234.

Caerau Smallpox Hospital was kept open as an annexe to the Isolation Hospital during the whole year.

The number of patients admitted, the average daily number of patients under treatment, the number of patient-days and the average duration of residence of patients are shown in the following table :—

Disease according to Diagnosis after Admission	Patients Admitted	Average Daily Number of Patients	Patient-days	Average Duration of Residence in Days
Scarlet Fever	150	14	6,638	44
Diphtheria	368	39	32,966	89
Other Diseases	716	92	12,707	18
All Diseases	1,234	145	52,311	42

The number of the staff Schick tested was 53, five of whom were found to be positive and were inoculated against diphtheria.

Twenty-six nurses sat the Final State Examination, of whom 20 were successful.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of patients admitted as suffering from scarlet fever was 158, the diagnosis being confirmed in 148 cases. In addition, two cases admitted as diphtheria were finally diagnosed as suffering from scarlet fever, making a total of 150 true cases. Oral sulphonamide therapy was given with beneficial results in 127 cases. All the patients recovered satisfactorily.

Diphtheria.—The number of patients admitted as suffering from diphtheria was 609, of whom 366 were true cases. Of the other 243 patients, 148 were carriers only. One patient admitted as a case of measles and another as tonsillitis were diagnosed as diphtheria, making a total of 368 true cases of the disease. Seventeen deaths occurred amongst these 368 cases, giving a fatality rate of 4·62 per cent.

Two deaths occurred amongst the diphtheria carriers—a male aged 18 years suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and a girl aged 9 years from streptococcal faucial infection.

Of 15 cases of diphtheria with laryngeal obstruction, three necessitated tracheotomy. There was only one death amongst the laryngeal cases, giving a fatality rate of 6·67 per cent. from this form of the disease.

Thirteen of the total number of patients suffered from paralysis, the paralysis rate being 3·53 per cent.

The following table shows the death-rate per cent. according to the day of the disease on which serum was given after admission to hospital:—

Day of Disease on which Serum was given				Number of Patients	Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths per cent.
1st	..	..	..	18	—	—
2nd	..	..	..	120	4	3·33
3rd	..	..	..	105	7	6·67
4th	..	..	..	53	1	1·89
5th	..	..	..	24	1	4·17
Later than 5th	..	..	..	47	4	8·51
No serum given	..	..	..	1	—	—
Total				368	17	4·62

Measles.—Thirty-seven patients were admitted as suffering from measles, the diagnosis being confirmed in all but five cases. Nine patients admitted as suffering from other diseases were found to be suffering from measles, making 41 true cases in all. Eight of the cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia, which caused two deaths, giving a fatality rate of 4·88 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—Twenty-one patients were admitted as suffering from enteric fever, and one patient admitted as a case of cerebro-spinal fever was diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever. Of these 22 cases, four were finally diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever and two from para-typhoid B. One was a carrier of bacillus typhosus; the other 15 patients suffered from a variety of other diseases. There were, therefore, six true cases, amongst which there was one death, giving a fatality rate of 16·67 per cent.

Bacillary Dysentery.—Eighty-seven cases were admitted, and the diagnosis was confirmed in 82 instances. In addition, nine patients reported to be suffering from other diseases were found to be cases of bacillary dysentery, making a total of 91 true cases. One of the patients died. The fatality rate was therefore 1·1 per cent.

Erysipelas.—Twenty-four patients were admitted as suffering from this disease, the diagnosis being confirmed in 22 cases. Another patient admitted as suffering from scarlet fever was found to be suffering from erysipelas, making 23 true cases in all. One death occurred, giving a fatality rate of 4·35 per cent.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Altogether, 143 patients were admitted as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, but the diagnosis was confirmed in 67 instances only. One case admitted as measles was also found to be suffering from the disease. There were therefore, 68 true cases of the disease. Five deaths occurred amongst these 68 patients, being equivalent to a fatality rate of 7·35 per cent., as compared with 8·23 per cent. in 1941 and 9·0 per cent. in 1940. When it is recalled that only a few years ago—before the introduction of sulphonamide therapy—the fatality rate from this disease was from 50 to 60 per cent., the present low fatality rates are very gratifying, especially when compared with the figures recorded in other parts of the country.

Whooping Cough.—Fifty-four patients reported to be suffering from whooping cough were admitted, the diagnosis being confirmed in all cases. Two other patients were found to be suffering from the disease, the total number of true cases therefore, being 56. There were five deaths amongst these cases, giving a fatality rate of 8·93 per cent. The main cause of death was broncho-pneumonia.

Food Poisoning.—No patients were admitted as suffering from this disease, but four cases admitted as enteric fever were found to be cases of food poisoning. Three belonged to the *Salmonella* group, but in the other case the organisms were not isolated.

Chickenpox.—Forty-six patients suffering from this disease were admitted, amongst whom one death occurred.

Epidemic Encephalitis.—Two patients notified as cases of cerebro-spinal fever were found to be suffering from epidemic encephalitis. Both made satisfactory recoveries.

Polioencephalitis.—Two patients, aged 1½ years and 12 years respectively, who were admitted as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, were found to be suffering from polioencephalitis. Both proved fatal.

Poliomyelitis.—Three patients were admitted as suffering from this disease. The diagnosis was confirmed in two cases, the other being a case of staphylococcal septicaemia. The patients recovered satisfactorily.

Anthrax.—Three cases notified as anthrax were admitted, the diagnosis being confirmed in two of the cases; the other proved to be a case of streptococcal lymphangitis. Both cases were of the cutaneous type, and, although the patients were severely ill on admission, they ultimately recovered. It is noteworthy that this was the first occasion for patients suffering from anthrax to be treated at the hospital.

Other Diseases.—Forty-one patients (mainly members of the nursing and domestic staffs) were admitted for the treatment of various other diseases.

Laboratory Work.—During the year, 2,811 bacteriological examinations of various kinds were conducted in the hospital laboratory. The specimens were mainly diphtheria swabs, but included also cerebro-spinal fluids, urines, blood cultures and pus.

VII.—LORD PONTYPRIDD HOSPITAL (DULWICH HOUSE) AND THE RHEUMATISM SUPERVISORY SCHEME.

Sixteen patients were in hospital on 31st December, 1941, and 67 were admitted during 1942. The number of patients discharged was 70, leaving 13 in hospital on 31st December, 1942. One child admitted during 1942 (a girl aged 5 years who, after recovering from an attack of acute rheumatism with mitral regurgitation, developed a fresh infection) died from myocarditis and pericarditis early in 1943. Ten patients were not treated to a conclusion, for the following reasons:—

Removed by parents against medical advice	..	6
Removed to Isolation Hospital—Chickenpox	..	2
Removed home—Chickenpox	..	1
Removed to Llandough Hospital	..	1
Total	..	10

The reasons for the admission of cases during 1942 were as follows :—

Chorea alone	11
Chorea and rheumatic pains	1
Chorea and early carditis	15
Rheumatic pains alone	4
Rheumatic pains and early carditis	27
Early carditis	2
Chorea and valvular disease of the heart	2
Rheumatic pains and valvular disease of the heart	4
Valvular disease of the heart alone	1
Total	67

The condition of the heart on admission and discharge of 56 cases treated to a conclusion is set out in the following table :—

Condition of Heart	On Admission	On Discharge
Normal	13	27
Minor cardiac manifestations	39	26
Major cardiac manifestations	4	3
Total	56	56

The average period spent in hospital by the 56 patients who were treated to a conclusion was 97 days.

The following table gives the condition of the heart on admission and discharge of all cases treated to a conclusion since the opening of the hospital in April, 1929 :—

Years	Condition of Heart			Total
	Normal	Minor Cardiac Manifestations	Major Cardiac Manifestations	
1929-42				
On admission ..	184	1,067	176	1,427
On discharge ..	817	483	127	

The sedimentation tests carried out in the hospital during the year numbered 88.

Forty-one patients were Schick tested in hospital, eight of whom were positive. Three of these positive reactors were inoculated with diphtheria prophylactic in hospital, and four others were referred to the special immunization clinic on discharge for completion of the inoculations. In one case consent was refused by the parents.

The following is a record of the supervisory work carried out during the year :—

Cases remaining under supervision at beginning of year..	..	442
New cases attending .. .. .	..	644*
Cases discharged from supervision on attaining 14 years of age .. .. .	..	175
Other cases who ceased to be supervised :—		
Left Cardiff .. .. .	..	5
Died .. .. .	..	3
Discharged (not suffering from rheumatism)	..	68
Ceased to attend .. .. .	..	70
	—	321
Cases remaining under supervision at end of year ..	..	765
Total attendances at routine Rheumatism Clinics ..	..	2,417
Routine clinic sessions held .. .. .	..	145
Average attendance at routine clinic sessions ..	..	16.7
Average number of new cases at routine clinic sessions	..	1.6

The following table shows the condition of the heart in the 175 cases that ceased to remain under supervision because of attaining the age of 14 years :—

	On Ascertainment	On Discharge
Normal	56	115
Minor heart manifestations	98	42
Major heart manifestations	21	18
Total	175	175

The types of heart disease present in the 18 cases having major heart manifestations on discharge were as follows :—

Mitral regurgitation	12
Mitral stenosis	4
Aortic regurgitation	2
Total	18

* Including 416 that returned after being removed from the register following evacuation, etc.

VIII.—LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL.

Report for 1942 of David G. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent.

At the beginning of 1942 the hospital wards were all more or less available for patients following the damage caused by enemy action early in 1941.

More patients were treated during 1942 than in any previous year, with the exception of 1938.

I wish to re-emphasise the increasing importance of X-Rays in modern diagnosis. Five hundred and twenty more patients were investigated in 1942 than in 1941 in the X-Ray Department. More equipment and staff (radiographers) will be required after the War.

The number of patients treated in the medical wards was a record for the hospital. Medical treatment has in certain cases replaced operative treatment.

Nurses in training continued to be successful in the State examinations; 22 passed the final State examination.

The activities of the Social Service Department increase from year to year. The main responsibility for the admission, discharge and disposal of Emergency Medical Service cases falls upon the department. There were 330 such cases in 1942.

The number of issues of books to patients from the hospital library, which is much appreciated by the patients, was 19,249.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The sum collected at the hospital in respect of the treatment and maintenance of patients was £8,119 6s. 5d. The number of patients who were unable to make any payment was 589.

The numbers of interviews by the Almoner were as follows:—

Patients admitted	..	..	..	4,828
Patients discharged	..	..	..	4,454
Relatives of deceased patients	..	..	..	340
Total	..	..	..	9,622

The number of patients admitted to the hospital under the Cardiff Royal Infirmary Contributory Scheme was 1,668.

The sum collected in connection with treatment carried out at the Asthma Clinic was £197 6s. 9d.

£878 7s. 3d. was collected in connection with out-patient treatment of accident cases.

Nine patients were transferred to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary for radium treatment.

The number of necessitous patients and/or their dependants assisted by the Samaritan Fund was 61, the assistance given being as follows:—

Payments for 'bus fares	..	..	..	42
Payments for tram fares	..	..	..	4
Grants for food	..	..	..	15
Total	..	..	..	61

The following is a statement of the account:—

				£	s.	d.
Cash in hand 1st January, 1942	..	..	..	54	1	1
Donations	..	..	..	5	7	2
Collecting boxes in hospital	..	..	..	36	13	2
Return of payments	..	..	..	17	6	
Interest	..	..	..	6	3	
				£97	5	2
Expenditure	..	..	..	21	4	6
Balance in hand 31st December, 1942	..	..	..	£76	0	8

STATISTICS.

BEDS PROVIDED.

Male	..	Medical	..	..	68	
		Surgical	..	..	34	
		Fracture and Orthopaedic	..	..	20	122
					—	
Female	..	Medical	..	..	64	
		Surgical	..	..	34	
		Gynaecological and				
		Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	38	
		Fracture and Orthopaedic	..	..	14	150
					—	
Children	..	General	..	..	64	
		Ear, Nose and Throat	..	..	9	73
					—	
Total					345	

Beds—

Average daily complement	..	..	..	345
Average daily number available	..	..	..	342
Average daily number occupied	..	..	..	299
Average daily percentage occupied	..	..	..	87.4
Average length of stay of patients—days	..	..	..	22.8
Average number of patients per occupied bed	..	..	..	16.0
Average number of admissions daily	..	..	..	13.1
Maximum number occupied	..	..	..	324 on 5th & 8th Nov.
Minimum number occupied	..	..	..	248 on 27th December

Nursing Staff—

Average strength daily	..	..	..	140
Average number of occupied beds per nurse	..	..	..	2.14

PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1942					253	
Admitted	..	..	..	..	4,828	5,081
					—	
Discharged	..	..	..	..	4,454	
Died	..	..	..	..	340	4,794
					—	
Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1942					287	
					—	
Patients admitted from City of Cardiff					4,057	
Patients admitted from Administrative County of Glamorgan and other areas					737	
Patients discharged in the normal manner					4,339	
Patients discharged against medical advice					115	
Patients discharged to :—						
Their own or relatives homes					4,232	
City Lodge					168	
Other institutions or hospitals					54	4,454
					—	
Deaths	..	..	..	..	340	
Total					4,794	

Results of Treatment or the Termination.

						Number	Percentage
Cured	..	..	..	..	..	2,590	54.1
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	1,382	28.8
No change	..	..	..	..	..	457	9.5
Worse	..	..	..	..	..	25	0.5
Died	..	..	..	..	..	340	7.1

Classification of the Diseases and Conditions for which patients were primarily treated.

	Males		Females		Total
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	
Diseases due to Infection	121	16	152	18	307
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	60	5	64	2	131
Diseases of the Eye	3	—	2	—	5
Diseases of the Ear	29	—	38	—	67
Diseases of the Nose	24	—	30	—	54
Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	68	39	70	16	193
Diseases of the Blood, Blood Forming Organs and Lymphatic System ..	26	5	43	6	80
Diseases of the Endocrine Glands ..	4	—	41	1	46
Diseases of the Breast	—	—	18	—	18
Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	83	22	97	11	213
Diseases of the Digestive System ..	726	41	629	18	1,414
Diseases due to Disorders of Nutrition or Metabolism	114	6	105	2	227
Diseases of the Generative System ..	93	16	684	7	800
Diseases of the Bones, Joints, Muscles and Fasciae	60	2	68	—	130
Diseases of the Areolar Tissue and Skin ..	64	2	84	1	151
Diseases of the Urinary Organs ..	42	13	54	6	115
Injuries	170	4	73	3	250
Tumours—Benign or Malignant ..	51	37	116	27	231
Cysts—Acquired	6	—	5	1	12
Lipoma	—	—	—	—	—
Malformations	5	2	8	3	18
Miscellaneous	157	5	167	3	332
Total	1,906	215	2,548	125	4,794

WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

Pathological	..	Investigations	..	..	..	12,031
Surgical	..	Major operations	..	..	..	1,348
		Minor operations	..	..	..	710
Dental	..	Patients	..	..	..	49
		Attendances for treatment	..	..	..	61
Radiological	..	Patients investigated	..	..	..	2,840
		Investigations	..	..	..	3,348
Massage	..	Patients	..	..	..	303
		Treatments	..	..	..	5,279
Ultra-violet Light	..	Patients	..	..	..	69
		Treatments	..	..	..	368
Admission	..	Patients seen	..	..	..	772
Nurses' Sick Room	..	Admissions	..	..	..	74

ACCIDENT SERVICE.

Number of patients under treatment and/or observation at the beginning of 1942 :—

Males	..	..	..	82
Females	..	..	..	74
Total	..			<u>156</u>

Number of patients referred for treatment :—

Males	..	..	..	2,032
Females	..	..	..	1,391
Total	..			<u>3,423</u>

Sources from which the new patients were derived :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	1,434
Police	..	..	..	363
Other sources	..	..	..	1,626
Total	..			<u>3,423</u>

Classification of types of accident :—

Industrial	..	..	..	547
Road	..	..	..	365
Other (domestic, sport, etc.)	..			2,511
Total	..			<u>3,423</u>

How new patients were dealt with :—

As in-patients at—

(a) City Lodge (Accident beds)	..			253
(b) City Lodge (other beds)	..			70
(c) Llandough Hospital	..			94*

As out-patients	..	..	..	3,006
Total	..			<u>3,423</u>

Operations performed at Llandough Hospital by Accident Unit Staff :—

Major operations	..	..		75
Minor operations	..	..		79
Total	..			<u>154</u>

Total number of attendances of out-patients 14,794

* Including 43 transferred from beds at City Lodge.

Number of patients discharged from treatment and/or observation :—

Males	..	..	..	2,030
Females	..	..	..	1,398
Total	..	..	..	3,428*

Number of patients remaining under treatment and/or observation at end of year :—

Males	..	..	..	84
Females	..	..	..	65
Total	..	..	..	149

* Including patients who failed to return for observation or treatment.

ASTHMA CLINIC.

New Cases :—

Males	..	..	..	..	133
Females	..	..	..	..	149
Total	..	..	..	..	282

Cases referred by :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	214
School Medical Service	..	..	..	50
Llandough Hospital	..	..	..	10
Other sources	..	..	..	8
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	4,793

IX.—POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

A summary of the work of the district medical officers during 1942 is given in the following table :—

Name of District	Whether Whole or Part-time D.M.O.	Attendances of Patients at Surgery	Attendances of Patients at Surgery for Medicine only	Visits to Homes of Patients	Individual Patients dealt with during the Year
†Roath (a)	Part-time	829	563	642	408
„ (b)	do.	1,837	376	954	228
Central	Whole-time	6,714	982	1,175	1,495
Canton	Part-time	3,729	301	1,867	408
South	do.	717	90	92	177
Splott (South) ..	do.	743	462	723	142
Adamsdown (South)	do.	1,204	447	413	425
Gabalfa	do.	523	151	143	135
Llanishen & Rumney	do.	10	1	73	11
Ely	do.	982	511	311	263
Cathays	do.	2,193	474	1,784	651
Total	—	19,481	4,358	8,177	4,343

† Separated temporarily into two districts and work done by two part-time district medical officers since 12th November, 1939.

The following tabular statements show the hospital provision and the work undertaken during 1942 in connection with the institutional treatment of the sick at City Lodge and Ely Lodge Poor Law Institutions.

CITY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied by the civilian sick on 31st December, 1942 :—

Classification of Wards	BEDS							
	Men		Women		Children (under 16 years)		Total	
	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
Medical ..	34	—	34	26	—	—	68	26
Surgical ..	188	169	88	66	—	—	276	235
Chronic Sick ..	—	—	—	—	55	47	55	47
Children ..	10	7	28	15	—	—	38	22
Venereal Disease ..	22	20	26	7	—	—	48	27
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	75	44	—	—	75	44
Maternity ..	4	2	4	1	—	—	8	3
Mental Disease ..	11	10	12	7	—	—	23	17
Other ..								
Total ..	269	208	267	166	55	47	591	421

(2) In-patients :—

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) .. 4,673
2. Number of women confined in hospital 1,008
3. Number of live births 966
4. Number of still-births 69
5. Number of deaths among newly born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age) 41
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year .. 57
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement 9
8. Total number of deaths 633
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) 4,111
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :—
 - (a) Under four weeks 3,674
 - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks 783
 - (c) Thirteen weeks or more 287
11. Number of beds occupied :—
 - (a) Average during the year 537
 - (b) Highest 594
 - (c) Lowest 458
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic .. 9

(3) Out-patients :—

1. Cases after discharge from this hospital and Llandough Hospital attend for continuation treatment. Casualties after treatment are referred to private practitioners, or, if urgent, are admitted to this hospital or Llandough Hospital
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department .. 48*
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the institution 19
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the institution —
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department .. 468*

* Excluding accident service patients.

(4) Classification of civilian in-patients who were discharged from or who died in the institution during the year :—

Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women	
	Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
Acute infectious disease	55	—	9	—
Influenza	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	9	2	74	68
Non-pulmonary	5	4	11	7
Malignant disease	1	—	34	75
Rheumatism :—				
Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	—	—	2	—
Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	—	—	3	—
Chronic arthritis	—	—	18	—
Venereal disease	9	—	101	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	38	—
Puerperal fever :—				
Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
Other cases	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth	—	—	33	9
Mental diseases :—				
Senile dementia	—	—	32	1
Other	1	—	172	—
Senile decay	—	—	61	213
Accidental injury and violence	61	2	321	35
Diseases of the :—				
Nervous system and sense organs	12	2	102	—
Respiratory system	11	2	79	10
Circulatory system	2	1	145	130
Digestive system	14	—	41	5
Genito-urinary system	2	—	49	11
Skin	347	—	212	—
Other diseases	26	49	65	7
Mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards (not included above) :—				
Mothers	—	—	1,021	—
Infants	932	—	—	—
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	—	—
Total	1,487	62	2,624	571

ELY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1942 :—

Classification of Wards	BEDS							
	Men		Women		Children (under 16 years)		Total	
	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
Mental Disease ..	137	104	169	141	—	—	306	245
Mental Defectives ..	60	73*	40	56*	32	34*	132	163*
Other ..	50	18	20	13	—	—	70	31
Total ..	247	195	229	210	32	34	508	439

* Beds transferred in emergency.

(2) In-patients :—

Total number of admissions ..	..	..	..	..	56
Total number of deaths ..	..	..	..	..	49
Total number of discharges ..	..	..	..	..	15

Duration of stay of patients :—

(a) Under four weeks ..	..	..	..	..	9
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ..	..	..	..	..	6
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ..	..	..	..	..	49

Number of beds occupied :—

(a) Average during the year ..	..	..	..	..	443
(b) Highest ..	..	..	..	..	453
(c) Lowest ..	..	..	..	..	438

(3) Classification of in-patients who were discharged from or who died in the institution during the year :—

Disease Groups				Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women	
				Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	—	1	—	3
Malignant disease ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	3
Mental diseases :—							
Senile dementia ..	..	..	..	—	—	3	17
Other ..	..	..	..	1	—	9	—
Diseases of the :—							
Respiratory system ..	..	..	..	—	1	—	3
Circulatory system ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	20
Other diseases ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Persons not falling under any of the above headings				1	—	1	—
Total ..	..	..	..	2	2	13	47

X.—TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis.—The following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the department during 1942 :—

Cases of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods— Years	New Cases					
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1	1	1	2	1	1	2
1—5	5	3	8	5	9	14
5—10	2	2	4	7	8	15
10—15	1	2	3	5	6	11
15—20	28	27	55	2	7	9
20—25	21	34	55	3	3	6
25—35	51	31	82	7	7	14
35—45	31	16	47	6	4	10
45—55	32	8	40	2	2	4
55—65	25	4	29	—	2	2
65 and upwards	7	3	10	—	—	—
Total	204	131	335	38	49	87

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex :—

Form of Tuberculosis	New Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	204	131	335
Nervous System	4	12	16
Intestines and Peritoneum	5	2	7
Vertebral Column	2	2	4
Bones and Joints	6	5	11
Other Forms	21	28	49
Total	242	180	422

Known Cases of Tuberculosis.—Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of notifications at the end of 1942 were as follows :—

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System :—

Males	771
Females	510
Total	1,281

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	242
Females	..	..	..	..	..	266
Total						508
Grand Total						1,789

During 1942 the tuberculosis nurses made 3,640 visits to homes of patients.

Deaths.—The numbers of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1942 were 169 and 26, the death-rates per 1,000 being 0·80 and 0·12 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rates per 1,000 in each of the ten years 1933-1942 were as follows :—

Year	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis	All Forms of Tuberculosis
1933	1·05			0·21	1·26
1934	0·93			0·22	1·15
1935	0·97			0·22	1·19
1936	0·87			0·18	1·05
1937	0·82			0·17	0·99
1938	0·86			0·13	0·99
1939	0·88			0·14	1·03
1940	0·78			0·16	0·94
1941	0·91			0·18	1·09
1942	0·80			0·12	0·92

The two following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during 1942.

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods—Years				Deaths					
				Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1 .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5 .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	5	8
5—15 .. ..	..	..	..	—	4	4	1	2	3
15—25 .. ..	..	..	..	9	17	26	1	2	3
25—35 .. ..	..	..	..	20	25	45	5	2	7
35—45 .. ..	..	..	..	20	10	30	1	2	3
45—55 .. ..	..	..	..	27	3	30	—	—	—
55—65 .. ..	..	..	..	17	5	22	—	1	1
65 and upwards ..	..	..	..	6	3	9	—	—	—
Total .. ..	..	..	..	100	69	169	12	14	26

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Sex and Localisation of Disease :—

Form of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	100	69	169
Central Nervous System	4	10	14
Intestines and Peritoneum	2	3	5
Vertebral Column	1	—	1
Lymphatic System	1	—	1
Genito-urinary System	3	—	3
Disseminated Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Total	112	83	195

The number and percentage of cases that were previously unknown to the department will be seen from the following figures :—

	Total Number of Deaths	Deaths of Cases previously unknown	
		Number	Percentage
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	169	27	15·9
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	26	12	46·1
Total	195	39	20·0

Treatment.—The following tables give particulars of the examination and treatment of Cardiff cases under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association during 1942.

New Cases :—

Examined	2,181
Found tuberculous :—	
(a) Pulmonary	226
(b) Non-Pulmonary	57
Found non-tuberculous	1,499

Other cases previously doubtful found on re-examination to be tuberculous :—

(a) Pulmonary	31
(b) Non-Pulmonary	11
Found non-tuberculous	139

(a) Hospital (Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	147	235	—	382	8	112	49	77	2	134
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	4	17	3	24	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	2
					14	3	5			
Total ..	151	252	3	406	22	115	54	77	2	136

(b) Hospital (Non-Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	26	78	1	105	12	41	20	11	1	20
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	3	11	—	14	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	2
					4	4	4			
Total ..	29	89	1	119	16	45	24	11	1	22

(c) Sanatorium (Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	74	74	—	148	21	58	6	2	—	61
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	—	7	—	7	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	1
					5	1	—			
Total ..	74	81	—	155	26	59	6	2	—	62

Tuberculosis Care Scheme.—The tuberculosis care scheme, which came into operation on 1st January, 1940, was described in the report for 1940. The number of patients who received assistance under the scheme in 1942 for the first time was 128, as compared with 91 in 1941 and 122 in 1940.

XI.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the returns relating to persons dealt with at the venereal disease treatment centres during 1942.

	Cardiff Royal Infirmary	Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital*	Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children	Institutions outside Cardiff	Total
A. Number of <i>persons residing in Cardiff</i> dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :					
Syphilis	142	121	20	—	283
Soft Chancre	—	94	—	—	94
Gonorrhoea	195	324	86	1	606
Conditions other than Venereal	198	42	79	—	319
Total	535	581	185	1	1,302
B. Number of attendances of all patients residing in Cardiff	9,838	9,105	2,527	3	21,473

Examination during 1942 of pathological material from *patients residing in Cardiff* and patients at institutions in or belonging to Cardiff :—

	Microscopical		Other Tests for Diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	For Syphilis	For Gonor- rhoea	
Specimens examined at the Treatment Centre, Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	30	79	—
Specimens examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory from :—			
Treatment Centres :—			
Cardiff Royal Infirmary	—	451	1,218
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	—	3	463
Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children ..	—	192	182
Public Health Department	—	—	1,114
Other Sources	1	335	2,639
	1	981	5,616
Total	31	1,060	5,616

* The figures relate to seamen, whether residents of Cardiff or not.

During the year, 443 doses of arsenobenzene compounds were supplied in 24 instances to 12 individual private medical practitioners.

The following table shows the numbers of *all persons* dealt with for the first time at the Cardiff treatment centres during each of the years 1938-1942 :—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
1938 ..	308	92	103	—	606	139	176	86	1,193	317	1,510
1939 ..	317	56	92	—	580	147	161	76	1,150	279	1,429
1940 ..	339	56	105	—	655	120	128	103	1,227	279	1,506
1941 ..	470	66	157	—	652	134	161	138	1,440	338	1,778
1942 ..	589	115	137	—	551	196	187	172	1,464	483	1,947

The following table gives the results of treatment and other particulars regarding *all persons* dealt with at the Cardiff centres during 1942 :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
Number of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January ..	152	355	11	—	138	231	23	58	324	644	968
Number of cases dealt with for the first time*	589	115	137	—	551	196	187	172	1,464	483	1,947
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	111	34	88	—	179	60	189	137	567	231	798
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment ..	176	96	13	—	186	68	—	—	375	164	539
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure	105	6	16	—	87	8	—	—	208	14	222
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	147	11	23	—	135	13	—	—	305	24	329
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	202	323	8	—	102	278	21	93	333	694	1,027

* Including cases that returned after being removed from the registers and cases transferred from other centres.

XII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births and Still-births.—The following statement shows the number of births and still-births notified as having occurred in Cardiff during 1942 :—

<i>Notified by :—</i>			<i>Births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>
Medical Practitioners	..	..	5	—
Municipal Midwives	..	..	1,081	42
Midwives of Queen's Institute of				
District Nursing	..	..	690	24
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)		..	193	4
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)		..	1,179	30
Parents	..	..	13	1
Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal				
Infirmary)	..	..	263	24
City Lodge Hospital	..	..	1,014	71
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	..	4,438*	196†

* Including 690 not belonging to Cardiff.

† Including 40 not belonging to Cardiff.

Child Welfare Centres.—The following is a record of attendances at the child welfare centres :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES					Average Attendance at each Session
	Children under 1 year		Children 1 year to 5 years		Total	
	First	Subsequent	First	Subsequent		
785	2,757	24,843	187	12,041	39,828	51

The total number of children under five years of age who attended at the centres during the year and who at the end of the year were of the ages stated was as follows :—

Children under 1 year	2,696
Children over 1 year	4,107
Total	6,803

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.—The record of attendances at the ante-natal clinics is given in the following statement :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES					Average Attendance at each Session
	Expectant Mothers		Post-natal Cases		Total	
	First	Subsequent	First	Subsequent		
536	1,923	6,172	11	—	8,106	15

The number of notified births (live and still) belonging to Cardiff and the number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics for the first time during the year were as follows :—

(a) Total number of notified births (live and still) ..	3,904
(b) Number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics	1,923
(c) Percentage of notified births represented by (b) ..	49.2

The number of expectant mothers whose blood was tested for syphilis (the Wassermann reaction) was 1,110, of which 18, or 1.62 per cent., were found to be positive.

The following is a record of attendances at the special post-natal clinic :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			Average Attendance at each Session
	First	Subsequent	Total	
14	80	5	85	6

Birth Control.—The number of cases referred to the Cardiff Birth Control Clinic for advice on sterility or on birth prevention where further pregnancy would be detrimental to health was three.

Maternity Hospitals.—The number of expectant mothers admitted to the Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary) was as follows :—

Complicated cases sent by General Practitioners	37
Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics	179
Total	<u>216</u>

The number of expectant mothers admitted through ante-natal clinics to City Lodge Hospital for confinement was 649.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—At 31st December, 1942, there were 15 registered nursing homes, eight providing for maternity cases only, four providing for surgical and/or medical cases only, and three providing for both maternity and other cases. The total number of beds in these nursing homes was 201, of which 89 were available for maternity cases. The homes are supervised by a medical officer of the department, who paid 29 visits to the homes during the year.

Dental Clinics.—The following is a record of the work carried out at the dental clinics in connection with maternity and child welfare :—

	Expectant Mothers	Pre-School Children	Total
Referred for dental treatment by Medical Officers	372	282	654
Found to be in need of treatment	305	238	543
Received treatment	243	290	533
Made dentally fit	197	217	414
Attendances	792	311	1,103
Treatment :—			
Teeth filled	47	15	62
Teeth extracted	1,719	597	2,316
Dressings	24	4	28
Scalings	35	—	35
Administrations of general anaesthetics ..	299	234	533
Supplied with dentures	98	—	98

Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors.—The following is a summary of the visits made by the health visitors :—

Births—First visits	3,128
Births and infant deaths—Combined visits	39
Infant death investigations	117
Still-birth investigations	115
Subsequent visits	{ Infants under one year .. 4,653 Children over one year .. 6,207
Ante-natal cases	{ First visits .. 74 Re-visits .. 7
Post-natal cases	{ First visits .. 2 Re-visits .. 1
Infectious diseases :—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	{ First visits .. 33 Re-visits .. 36
Puerperal pyrexia	{ First visits .. 2 Re-visits .. —
Measles	{ First visits .. 546 Re-visits .. 7
Whooping Cough	{ First visits .. 312 Re-visits .. 14
Mumps	{ First visits .. 177 Re-visits .. —
Visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization	1,563
Financial inquiries	40
Other visits	8,601
Total	25,674

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in Cardiff at the end of the year was 82. They are classified according to type of practice as follows :—

Municipal midwifery service (domiciliary)	..	16
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	.. ..	8
At City Lodge Hospital (Maternity Wards)	..	21
At Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Branch)	..	4
At private nursing homes	.. ..	17
Private practice	.. ..	16
Total	.. ..	82

Officers of the department made 66 visits of inspection of midwives, and midwives' appliances, etc., were disinfected in 11 instances.

The following is a record of the practice of midwives in relation to births and still-births attended by them during the year :—

	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	
Employed by the Council :—					
(a) As Municipal Midwives ..	923	200	—	—	1,123
(b) At City Lodge Hospital ..	—	—	1,049	36	1,085
Employed by Queen's Institute of District Nursing	616	98	—	—	714
Employed at Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary) ..	—	—	241	46	287
Employed at Nursing Homes ..	—	—	388	821	1,209
Private Midwives	152	64	—	—	216
Total	1,691	362	1,678	903	4,634

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency.—The number of instances in which medical practitioners were called in by midwives in emergency was 994 and claims for fees were made by practitioners in 721 cases. The fees claimed totalled £1,378 13s. 6d., and in 417 instances fees amounting to £710 17s. 2d., were reclaimed from the persons responsible.

Specialist consultations took place in seven complicated cases.

Home Nursing.—The following is a record of the work done by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with maternity and child welfare :—

Cases carried over from 1941	3
Cases referred for treatment during 1942 ..	205
Total number of visits	2,316

Maternity Bags.—Maternity bags were lent in six necessitous cases.

Home Helps.—Home helps were provided in 129 instances in which mothers confined at home were without adequate domestic help and without means of obtaining it.

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.—The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic during 1942 :—

*Children under
School Age.*

Consultation Clinic :—

Examined for first time	..	..	..	259
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	..	..	..	160
Recommended for further treatment and/or appliances	..	..	..	202
Discharged	..	..	..	191

Recommendations for :—

Treatment in Hospital	..	..	..	20
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	..	..	..	70
Application of plaster at Clinic	..	..	..	79
Appliances	..	..	..	58
Alterations to appliances	..	..	..	5
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	174
Other forms of treatment	..	..	..	6
Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	41
Attendances at Clinic	..	..	..	1,072

Routine Treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—

Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	76
Attendances for routine treatment	..	..	..	1,921

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during 1942 :—

*Children under
School Age.*

Hospital Treatment :—

Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital :—

(a) Day Cases	..	..	..	5
(b) Other Cases	15

Under treatment at Prince of Wales Hospital at end of 1942

..	6
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On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1942 :—

(a) Day cases	6
(b) Other cases	10

Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—

Appliances provided	..	..	..	38
Appliances altered	..	..	..	14
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	295
Other forms of treatment provided	..	..	..	1

Nose and Throat Defects.—The following is a summary of the work done in connection with the treatment of children under school age suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids :—

Examined at Clinic for first time	..	..	141
Received operative treatment at Llandough Hospital			19
Received other forms of treatment at Clinic	..		40
Total attendances at Clinic	..	..	249

Visual Defects.—The following statement summarises the work done in connection with the examination of visual defects in children under school age :—

Attended Clinic for first time	..	..	72
Examined for errors of refraction	..	..	84*
For whom spectacles were prescribed	..	..	84
For whom spectacles were provided :—			
(a) By parents	..	..	78
(b) By Council free of charge	..	..	6
Treatment for other eye defects prescribed and provided			150
Total attendances at Clinic	..	..	365

* Including 12 cases carried over from 1941.

Radiography.—The number of individual cases referred from the maternity and child welfare centres for radiography was 53, the total number of radiograms taken being 65.

Child Life Protection.—The following statement gives particulars of the numbers of persons and children registered at the end of 1942, and visits by the visitor specially engaged in this work during the year :—

Persons on the register who were receiving children					
for reward at the end of the year	..	..			42
Children on the register :—					
(a) At the end of the year	..	..			44
(b) Who died during the year	..	..			—
First visits	..	..	..	..	21
Routine visits	..	..	..	..	311
Special visits	..	..	..	..	94

Adoption of Children Act, 1926.—The visitor specially engaged in duties in connection with child life protection dealt with 30 cases during the year in which the Council acted as guardian *ad litem* ; the number of visits made in connection with the cases totalled 116.

XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.—The numbers of specimens and samples examined for Cardiff during 1942 were as follows:—

Bacteriological Examinations:—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	543
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	39
Milk for General Examination	..	..	..	613
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	458
Urine and Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	36
Other Specimens for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	47
Rodents for Plague	..	..	..	245

Specimens for:—

Diphtheria	..	..	..	5,712
Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	1,196
Enteric Fever (Serum)	..	..	..	69
Enteric Fever (Other Specimens)	..	..	..	297
Dysentery	..	..	..	1,328
Food Poisoning Organisms	..	..	..	56
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	1,073
Syphilis (Wassermann Reaction)	..	..	..	4,024
Syphilis (Spirochaeta Pallida)	..	..	..	1
Ringworm	..	..	..	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	40
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	..	..	..	68
Other Examinations	..	..	..	64

Chemical Examinations:—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	375
Milk and Milk Products	..	..	..	113
In connection with Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	29
In connection with Ultra-Violet Radiation	338
Other Examinations	2

Total	16,771
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XIV.—FOOD INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection at Municipal Abattoirs.—The following tables set out in detail the work done in connection with meat inspection.

Animals slaughtered and inspected at Roath Abattoir:—

Cows	..	..	..	..	3,975
Bulls	..	..	..	..	265
Heifers and Steers	5,434
Calves	7,716
Sheep and Lambs	66,449
Pigs	1,158

Total	84,997
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Canton Abattoir, which was closed on 14th January, 1940, owing to war conditions, was not used during 1942.

Whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases or Organs	Total
Cows	256	2,948	3,204
Bulls	1	75	76
Heifers and Steers ..	14	1,034	1,048
Calves	12	195	207
Pigs	16	197	213

Whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *diseases other than tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases or Organs	Total
Cows	114	3,630	3,744
Bulls	—	42	42
Heifers and Steers ..	—	1,418	1,418
Calves	15	192	207
Sheep and Lambs ..	61	7,478	7,539
Pigs	6	225	231

The total weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered was 217 tons 4 cwt. 71 lb.

Meat Inspection at Private Slaughter-houses.—The number of pigs slaughtered was 4,136. Tuberculosis was found in 61 instances, the proportion being 1·5 per cent. Five unsound carcasses of pork were destroyed. The total weight of unsound meat surrendered and withheld from human consumption was 17 cwt. 22 lb.

Unsound Food Exposed or Intended for Sale.—Sanitary inspectors made 14,322 visits to shops, stores, markets, etc., in connection with inspection of food exposed or intended for sale and food control inquiries.

The number of notices served for the remedy of insanitary conditions in food premises was 188, of which 163 were complied with.

The approximate weight of diseased or unsound food found in shops and stores and destroyed or disposed of by the owners otherwise than as food for human consumption was 85 tons 10 cwt. 107 lb.

Meat Hawkers.—Four certificates for one year were granted under Section 108 of the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1930, to persons not keeping butchers' shops in the city who desired to sell meat or meat products from vehicles, baskets or barrows after approval of their storage accommodation.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.—The number of routine samples of milk examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 39, of which two, or 5·1 per cent., were found to be positive. The percentage of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found during the ten years 1932-1941 was 4·4. Appropriate action was taken in each of the cases in which tubercle bacilli were found.

Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—During the year, 374 samples of ordinary commercial milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, 150, or 40.1 per cent. attained the standard for Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk.

Graded Milks.—The following is a statement of the numbers of licences for the various grades of milk and the numbers of individual dealers under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 to 1942, as at 31st December, 1942 :—

Description	Number
(1) Producers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
(2) Producers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"	14
(3) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	16
(b) Shops	8
(c) Supplementary	6
(4) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	4
(b) Shops	—
(c) Supplementary	2
(5) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments	10
(b) Shops	22
(6) Individual dealers—	
(a) Licensed to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	32
(b) Licensed to use the designation "Accredited"	20
(c) Licensed to use the designation "Pasteurised"	10

The number of samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year was 130, of which 99, or 76.2 per cent., attained the prescribed standard. In addition, 98 samples of Pasteurised milk were examined, of which 79, or 80.6 per cent., attained the prescribed standard for this grade of milk. In every instance of a sample being below standard, steps were taken to ascertain the cause and to effect improvement.

Legal Proceedings.—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with food, etc., inspection :—

Acts, etc., under which Proceedings were taken	Number	Im- prisoned	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With- drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	69	—	27	3	30	—	9	£ s. d. 326 2 0
Food Control Orders	282	2	165	82	8	1	24	992 1 3
Total ..	351	2	192	85	38	1	33	£1,318 3 3

Report for 1942 of Mr. Stanley Dixon, M.Sc., F.I.C., Public Analyst.

The sources and numbers of samples analysed during 1942 were as follows :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act	1,294
Imported Food for the Port Health Authority ..	18
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ..	18
For the Public Health Department	51
For the Public Assistance Committee	1
For the Special (Community Kitchens and Feeding Centres) Committee	1
For the Waterworks Department	2
For the Ministry of Food	64
Total	1,449

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Etc.

The Minister of Food has been responsible for most of the war-time legislation affecting foodstuffs, and when examining and reporting upon samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, regard has been paid to those Statutory Rules and Orders made by him under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which govern the composition and sale of articles of food.

The numbers and nature of the articles examined and the numbers adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition, or which failed to comply with present legal requirements, were as follows :—

Description	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Barley, Pearl	10	1
Blanemango Powder	4	3
Butter	36	—
Custard powder	23	12
Drugs	15	—
Fruit drinks	8	1
Ice-cream	9	6
Margarine	28	4
Milk (excluding appeal-to-cow samples)	961	98
Appeal-to-cow samples	23	—
Mustard	1	1
Onion juice	1	1
Saccharin tablets	3	1
Sago	4	2
Spread, Banana-flavoured	1	1
Vinegar	10	1
Other articles (48 varieties)	157	—
Total	1,294	132

MILK.

Of the 961 samples of milk taken ordinarily by sampling officers, 98, or 10·2 per cent., were returned as adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition. In 1941 the corresponding percentage was 9·1. Forty-four samples were deficient in fat only, while fifty-four contained added water. Three of the latter samples were also deficient in fat after allowance had been made for the reduction of the fat content due to the added water present.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of 26 adulterated samples of milk and the decisions in these cases are given below :—

No. of Sample	Result of Analysis	Result of Proceedings	
49	Contained 5 per cent. of added water	Fine	Costs
113	14 " " "	£3	4s. 0d.
208	" 10 " " "	£10	16s. 6d.
209	" 9 " " "	£5	£1 16s. 6d.
210	" 9 " " "	£5	4s. 0d.
211	" 10 " " "	£5	4s. 0d.
212	" 16 " " "	£5	4s. 0d.
231	" 9 " " "	£5	4s. 0d.
232	" 5 " " "	}	— £5 5s. 0d.
233	" 9 " " "		
234	" 8 " " "		
320	" 20 " " "		
433	" 20 " " "	£11	14s. 0d.
434	" 10 " " "	£10	9s. 0d.
430	Contained 19 per cent. of added water and deficient of 31 per cent. of fat.	£5	
		£4	
431	Contained 8 per cent. of added water	£4	
432	" 12 " " "	£4	
532	" 20 " " "	£5	£1 5s. 0d.
642	" 14 " " "	}	£10 £2 2s. 0d.
643	" 16 " " "		
644	" 14 " " "		
648	" 22 " " "		
649	" 21 " " "	}	£10
650	" 21 " " "		
763	Deficient of 40 per cent. of fat.	—	4s. 0d.
764	" 46 " " "	—	4s. 0d.
Total ..		£101	£13 16s. 0d.

The average composition of all the milk samples examined in 1942 and during the period 1929-1942 is given in the following table :—

Period	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1942 ..	984	3.64	8.67	12.31
1929-1942 ..	13,370	3.72	8.76	12.48

ARTICLES OTHER THAN MILK.

Thirty-four, or 11·0 per cent., of the 310 samples other than milk were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory. Particulars of these are tabulated below :—

No. of Sample	Description	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Results of Prosecutions in cases where legal proceedings have been instituted	
				Fines	Costs
28	Pearl Barley ..	Formal	Infested with acari		
655	Blancmange Powder	Private	Not blancmange powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour	£2	8s. 0d.
1,082	" "	"	Not blancmange powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour containing 5 per cent. of maize starch	£20	£12 0s. 0d.
1,281	" "	Informal	Nor blancmange powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour.		
117	Orange Cordial	Private ..	Infested with acari. Contained no orange juice. Consisted of dilute solution of citric acid, sweetened with saccharin and artificially coloured.		
471	Custard Powder, Sweetened	"	Not custard powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour. Deficient in sweetening.		
476	" "	Formal ..	" " " "	£20	
506	" "	" ..	" " " "	£20	£17 17s. 0d.
507	" "	" ..	" " " "	£20	
919	" "	Informal	Not custard powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour. Deficient in sweetening and infested with acari.		
945	" "	"	" " " "		
946	" "	Formal	" " " "	£20	£70 5s. 0d.
947	" "	"	" " " "	£100	£60 0s. 0d.
951	" "	"	Not custard powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour. Deficient in sweetening.	£5	
952	" "	"	" " " "	£100	£40 0s. 0d.
1,054	" "	"	" " " "	£50	£53 11s. 0d.
1,282	" "	Informal	Not custard powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour.		
440	Ice-cream	Formal	Contained some milk, contrary to the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941		
639	"	"	Made with milk, contrary to the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941.	£5	14s. 0d.
738	"	"	Contained some milk, contrary to the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941		
746	"	"	Made with milk, contrary to the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941.	£5	£4 4s. 0d.
804	"	"	" " " "	£5	
805	"	"	" " " "	£5	
851	Margarine	Private	Rancid		
852	"	"	" " " "		
853	"	"	" " " "		
854	"	"	" " " "		
1,290	Mustard ..	Informal	Contained an excess of fibre ..		
580	Onion Juice ..	Formal ..	Deficient of 95 per cent. of the soluble non-volatile solids of onion juice.	£20	£84 0s. 0d.
917	Saccharin Tablets	Private ..	Consisted of half-strength tablets, but sold at a price above the maximum for full-strength.	£13	
472	Sago ..	Formal ..	Contained 90 per cent. of tapioca		
473	"	" ..	Consisted of tapioca.		
290	Spread, Banana-flavoured	" ..	The claim on the label that this was "the most complete and concentrated natural food ever placed before the public" was unjustified.		
812	Vinegar ..	" ..	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 10 per cent.		
Total				£410	£342 19s. 0d.

Blancmange Powder.—Blancmange powder consists essentially of prepared starch, that is, starch which has been freed from all extraneous matters such as fat, proteins and fibre. Colouring, flavouring and sweetening substances may be present. Before the war, the basis of practically all blancmange powders was prepared maize starch, known in this country as "cornflour," though sometimes this was mixed with a small proportion of some other starch such as arrowroot. These prepared starches consist of almost pure starch and they have a different "feel" and quality from the flours from which they are made. When properly cooked with milk and sugar, they produce the smooth confection known as blancmange.

The Starch Food Powders (Control) Order, 1941, recognises prepared starch as the basic ingredient of blancmange powder and specifies the various starches which may be used. It also requires the powder to be manufactured under licence by the Ministry of Food, the terms of which further regulate its composition.

Two private purchasers submitted samples of the articles they had bought as blancmange powder. These powders were found to be so unsatisfactory in use that complaints were made to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. In one case the preparation, which was sold at 2/6d. per lb., proved to be wheat flour with traces of flavouring and colouring, while the other consisted of wheat flour containing 5 per cent. of maize starch and was sold at 10½d. per lb. Wheat flour contains from about 12 to 15 per cent. of proteins, and the glutinous properties of these proteins render wheat flour unsuitable for use as blancmange powder. At this time the retail price of wheat flour was 2¾d. per lb., and of genuine cornflour, 11d. per lb.

Custard Powder.—Custard was originally a product of egg and milk. For more than a century, prepared starches, suitably flavoured, and coloured with a harmless yellow dye, have been sold as custard powder. Their use is now recognised and approved, and the character of the prepared custard is known to every housewife. Custard powder, therefore, resembles blancmange powder, and its composition is likewise controlled by the Starch Food Powders Order, 1941, and by conditions laid down in the Ministry of Food licence under which it must be manufactured.

A number of housewives who had purchased custard powder complained of the nature of the product supplied to them. The opinion invariably expressed was that it was "nothing but flour" and this was found to be substantially correct. These unsatisfactory products were all described as "sweetened," and the directions for use emphasised that no sugar was required in the preparation of the custard. Before the war, custard powder as sold, was not sweetened, and with the rationing of sugar this description undoubtedly was attractive to the purchaser.

These powders were sold at high prices, generally much higher than those of well-known makes of the genuine article, and purchasers would be entitled to conclude that they were buying custard powder of the highest quality. The dictum of Mr. Justice Lush in the appeal case of *Annes v. Grivell* (1915), 3 K.B., 685, dealt with this matter of price in relation to quality. He said that "it is perfectly competent to the justices when a complaint is made under s. 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, to take into consideration the price that the purchaser paid and infer from that that when the cheaper article or the cheaper quality of that article was given to him, but he was paying the price known to be the price of the higher quality, he was getting something not of the quality demanded. And equally, if a person is purchasing a mixture of two articles, if the price that he pays clearly indicates that he is demanding a mixture containing at least, say 50 per cent. of the better article, and in fact he receives something which only contains 5 per cent. of it, I think it is perfectly competent for the magistrates to say that he is getting something delivered to him not of the quality demanded."

These powders contained no prepared starch, but consisted merely of dyed and flavoured wheat flour with a trace of saccharin. They had not been manufactured in accordance with either the established practice or the requirements of the Starch Food Powders Order, and when used according to the directions given they did not make the

article known to the housewife as custard. In addition, the proportion of saccharin in all these cases was so small that the prepared "custard" had little or no perceptible sweetness. Two informal samples and two corresponding formal samples were heavily infested with acari (meal mites), and they were unfit for human consumption.

Onion Juice.—A sample purchased as onion juice, and labelled "guaranteed made from fresh onions," did not have the analytical characters of onion juice. Onion juice contains from 7 to 10 per cent. of solid matter which consists largely of natural sugars. The sample submitted contained only 0.28 per cent. of solid matter and no sugars. This article, which was retailed at one shilling per two-ounce bottle, was valueless, for it imparted a most objectionable flavour to soup prepared from bone-stock.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.

Banana-flavoured Spread.—From the results of analysis of this article, it appeared that extravagant claims had been made in respect of its food value and therapeutic properties. It consisted mainly of soya flour, and following a detailed report upon this product, the Town Clerk, as Food Executive Officer, communicated with the Ministry of Food with regard to it, and information was eventually received to the effect that authority for the manufacture of this article had been withdrawn.

Dessert Powders and Pudding Mixtures.—Samples of "Dessert Powder" and of certain pudding mixtures which were attractively described, though returned as "genuine" under the Food and Drugs Act, were found in laboratory tests to be unpalatable and unsatisfactory in use. These products were the subject of a special report in which attention was also drawn to the fact that the retail price fixed by the manufacturers appeared excessive in view of their composition. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, through the courtesy of the City Electrical Engineer, submitted further samples of these articles to the cookery expert in the Electricity Department and presented a report to the Health Committee. The Town Clerk communicated with the Ministry of Food on the points raised, and he was notified later that (1) licences for the manufacture of dessert powder had been withdrawn, (2) following investigation by the Ministry, the licences to manufacture the pudding mixtures complained of would be withdrawn on 1st March, 1943, and (3) in future such products would be considered individually for licensing purposes and those which were authorised would be carefully examined for quality and description, prices being fixed in relation to the cost of the ingredients. A leading article in "The Grocer" on this matter indicated that the action of the Health Committee and the steps taken by the Ministry of Food were warmly appreciated by the grocery trade which was anxious to "clear the market of worthless and unsatisfactory products."

Legal Proceedings.—For the first time, private individuals who have complained of articles of food bought by them have been willing to attend Court to prove purchase of the goods and convictions were obtained in the cases concerned.

Retailers who were not the manufacturers of articles which have been the subject of prosecutions, have taken advantage of the provisions of Section 83 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which entitles them to bring into the proceedings some other person whom they hold to be responsible for the commission of the particular offence alleged. In this way it has been possible in several cases to secure the conviction of those who, in the case of milk, were personally responsible for the adulteration, or in the case of other articles, those who originally placed the article on the market, and in every such instance the retailer has been acquitted, with costs allowed against the convicted party. In a number of cases several intermediate parties have been involved in the proceedings.

The fines and costs imposed in those cases in which legal proceedings were taken amounted to £867 15s. 0d., which is an indication of the serious character of the offences. It has been evident that the originators of many of the unsatisfactory articles have come into the food market only since the outbreak of war and that they have taken advantage of the shortage of supplies to exploit the public by using false or misleading labels for their products and by grossly overcharging for them.

XV.—HOUSING.

The following statement gives particulars in relation to housing for 1942 :—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,210
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	7,044
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	935

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	739
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	151
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	95
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

Council Housing Estates.—The following is a record of the work done by the inspector who is responsible for the sanitary condition of the Council housing estates :—

Routine Initial Inspections	2,718
Vacant houses inspected	138
Visits regarding exchanges and transfers	142
Visits regarding vermin, cleansing, overcrowding, etc.	177
Visits regarding rats, poultry, trading, etc.	314
Following-up visits	715
Visits to families prior to rehousing in Council houses	170
Other visits (Estate depots, etc.)	2,998
Total	7,372

Of the vacant houses inspected (125), 15 (12 per cent.) were found to be infested with bed-bugs.

Bed-bugs.—In addition to the vacant Council houses referred to above, 45 privately owned houses were found to show evidence of infestation with bed-bugs.

XVI.—GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

General Sanitary Inspection.—The number of complaints of nuisances received and dealt with was 2,402.

The numbers of inspections and visits made by sanitary inspectors, the numbers of notices served and the numbers of notices complied with were as follows :—

	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices		Statutory Notices	
		Served during year	Complied with during the year	Served during the year	Complied with during the year
Houses	3,210	935	739	151	95
Re-inspections of houses	3,834	—	—	—	—
Houses inspected and recorded.. .. .	6	—	—	—	—
Re-inspections of recorded houses	—	—	—	—	—
Milkshops, etc.	555	11	6	—	—
Cowsheds	210	16	14	—	—
Offensive trades	139	4	1	—	—
Non-mechanical factories	202	14	5	—	—
Mechanical factories	256	23	15	—	—
Workplaces	7	1	—	—	—
Outworkers' premises	2	—	—	—	—
Seamen's lodging houses :—					
Day	451	82	62	—	—
Night	24	—	—	—	—
Common lodging houses :—					
Day	21	5	4	—	—
Night	7	—	—	—	—
Other premises, etc.	7,228	149	118	1	1

The number of drains tested was 500 (274 with smoke and 226 with chemicals).

The following is a summary of nuisances abated, repairs executed, etc., under the supervision of sanitary inspectors :—

At or in connection with :—

Houses	1,959
Seamen's lodging houses	143
Amusement places	4
Fried fish shops	16
Other food shops, kitchens, etc.	166
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	23
Offensive trades	1
Stables	5
Back lanes	12
Drainage	1,376
Cesspools	31
Urinals	4
Eradication of bed-bugs (excluding Council houses)	37
Miscellaneous premises	18
Total	3,795

Common Lodging Houses.—There are three registered common lodging houses.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There are 52 licensed seamen's lodging houses.

Rat Destruction.—The following is a summary of the work of the department in connection with the destruction of rats :—

Number of baits laid in public sewers	12,750
Number of baits eaten	6,200
Number of baits laid elsewhere	33,541
Number of baits eaten	14,822
Total number of baits laid	46,291
Total number of baits eaten	21,022

During the year, 1,327 rats were caught in traps set by the rat-catcher.

Factories and Workplaces.—Details of the sanitary inspection of factories and workplaces under the Factories Act, 1937, are given in the following tables :—

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	256	23	—
Factories without mechanical power	202	14	—
Other premises (not including outworkers' premises) ..	7	1	—
Total .. .	465	38	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.	
	Found	Remedied
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	10	8
Overcrowding	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	6	2
Other offences	6	3
Other offences	2	1
Total .. .	24	14

3.—OUTWORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 110							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 111	
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	In- stances	Notices served
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year					
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers				
Con- tractors		Work- men	Con- tractors		Work- men				
Making, etc., of wearing apparel	1	—	3	3	—	8	—	—	—

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	13
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	8
Other (Notices of Occupation of Non-mechanical Factories received from H.M. Inspector)	4
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year.. .. .	—

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—During the year, 88 licences were renewed and six new licences were issued.

Legal Proceedings.—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with general sanitary administration :—

Acts, etc., under which proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With-drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
Public Health Act, 1936	1	—	—	1	—	—	£ s. d. 1 1 0

XVII.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The geographical position of the Meteorological Station, which is situated at Penylan, Cardiff, is Latitude $51^{\circ} 30' \text{N.}$, Longitude $3^{\circ} 10' \text{W.}$, and the height of the Station above mean sea level is 203 feet. Observations were made daily at 9.0 a.m. Summaries of the observations made during 1942 are given in the following tables:—

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Month	Attached Thermo- meter (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. 32°F.	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	Inches.	Inches.	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	%
January	36	29.786	30.026	36.0	34.7	89
February	34	30.196	30.445	34.5	33.3	87
March	41	29.686	29.910	41.7	40.5	90
April	48	29.728	29.930	49.6	45.2	71
May	52	29.699	29.889	53.7	49.2	72
June	59	29.993	30.162	60.7	54.7	66
July	61	29.867	30.028	61.3	56.2	72
August	62	29.794	29.955	62.6	58.6	77
September	58	29.708	29.880	58.4	54.3	76
October	52	29.777	29.970	52.3	50.1	85
November	43	30.073	30.294	42.6	40.5	84
December	46	29.733	29.942	45.7	44.0	85
	49	29.837	30.036	49.9	46.8	79.5

TEMPERATURE.

Month	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (53 years)
	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$
January	51	21	42.1	31.7	36.9	— 3.12
February	51	20	40.2	29.1	34.6	— 5.78
March	61	25	49.3	37.0	43.1	+ 0.40
April	63	35	57.6	42.1	49.8	+ 3.30
May	68	36	60.6	44.3	52.4	— 0.30
June	85	42	68.6	56.7	62.6	+ 4.90
July	76	46	67.9	53.2	60.5	— 0.20
August	84	46	68.5	55.2	61.9	+ 1.34
September	74	39	64.7	50.0	57.4	+ 0.70
October	65	38	57.1	46.6	51.9	+ 1.49
November	56	28	47.7	37.6	42.6	— 1.90
December	57	32	50.3	41.9	46.1	+ 5.00
	85	20	56.2	43.8	49.9	+ 0.48

TERRESTRIAL RADIATION, UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE
AND SUNSHINE.

Month	Underground Temperature (Mean)		Bright Sunshine	
	1 ft.	4 ft.	Total Duration	Difference from Average (34 years)
	°F.	°F.	Hours	Hours
January	38·0	44·9	53·2	— 0·13
February	36·4	42·5	73·3	— 0·90
March	40·9	43·7	83·5	— 33·90
April	48·3	46·3	195·6	+ 30·58
May	52·8	49·7	204·3	+ 3·90
June	60·0	54·2	243·9	+ 24·10
July	61·5	57·1	192·0	— 9·78
August	59·3	57·9	134·0	— 53·71
September	59·7	58·6	143·3	— 4·74
October	53·9	55·9	92·6	— 13·50
November	45·4	51·2	53·1	— 11·00
December	45·9	48·6	31·0	— 18·18
	50·2	50·9	1,499·8*	— 87·26

* = 33·6% of possible duration and a daily average of 4·13 hours.

RAINFALL.

Month	Total	Difference from Average (53 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0·01 inch or more)
			Amount	Day	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
January	5·31	+ 1·25	0·89	23rd	17
February	0·35	— 2·65	0·21	2nd	6
March	2·64	— 0·28	0·57	3rd	16
April	1·86	— 0·81	0·40	6th	8
May	5·41	+ 2·86	0·89	10th	15
June	0·44	— 2·09	0·34	14th	3
July	2·64	— 0·46	1·07	26th	15
August	4·86	+ 0·91	1·08	29th	20
September	4·85	+ 1·82	1·13	23rd	14
October	3·87	— 0·94	0·61	25th	18
November	0·87	— 3·13	0·35	5th	10
December	4·95	+ 0·40	0·80	21st	20
	38·05	— 3·12	1·13 ins. on 23rd Sept.		162

* 24 hours ended 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) next day.

XVIII.—MISCELLANY.

Home Nursing of Pneumonia.—The following is a summary of the work done by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with the arrangement whereby the Institute undertakes the home nursing of cases of pneumonia :—

Cases referred for nursing during the year	..	69
Visits made during the year	.. ..	579

Home Nursing of the Sick Poor.—The following is a summary of the work done in connection with the home nursing of the sick poor by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing :—

Cases referred for nursing during the year	..	107
Visits made during the year	.. ..	10,030

Disinfection.—Disinfection was carried out at 223 houses during the year, and 14,422 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed to and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station ; 226 infected articles were destroyed by arrangement with or at the request of owners.

Cleansing Station.—The total number of baths for scabies, pediculosis, etc., undertaken at the Cleansing Station was 3,151.

Public Mortuary.—One hundred and seven bodies (87 males, 20 females) were taken to the Public Mortuary and 27 post-mortem examinations were performed there.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

I.—INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number of vessels (foreign and coastwise) inspected by officers of the Port Health Authority, the number reported to be defective, the number on which defects were remedied and the number reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board during 1942 :—

Number Inspected by		Number reported Defective	Number on which Defects were Remedied	Number reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on Board
Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector			
38	992	405	344	32

II.—WATER SUPPLY.

The number of samples of drinking water from ships submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination was 122. The results of the examinations were as follows :—

Satisfactory	98
Of moderate purity	10
Of doubtful purity	8
Contaminated	6
Total	122

Notices were served upon the masters of the 14 ships having unsatisfactory water on board, and in all instances the tanks were emptied, cleansed and refilled at this port.

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As most large vessels on their homeward passage call at one or more ports in countries where major infectious diseases are endemic, great care is exercised in clearing them on arrival, and all such vessels are boarded immediately on arrival, whether by day or by night, by a Port Sanitary Inspector and, if necessary, by a Medical Officer.

No vessel arrived at the port during the year on which a case of plague, cholera, typhus or smallpox had occurred, and no plague-infected rats were found on any vessel or on premises in the port area.

The following table shows the nature of 22 cases of notifiable infectious diseases landed from vessels during the year :—

Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Scarlet Fever.. ..	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	6	6
Measles	—	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	1	1
Malaria	—	8	6
Tuberculosis	—	4	4

The cases referred to in the foregoing table were dealt with as follows :—

Disease	Admitted to City Isolation Hospital	Admitted to Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital	Admitted to City Lodge Hospital	Allowed to return home	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	6	—	—	—	6
Measles	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria	—	7	—	1	8
Tuberculosis	—	—	1	3	4
Total	8	8	1	5	22

Twenty-six other cases of infectious disease which were dealt with by port health officers were found to fall properly within the province of urban administration and were referred to the districts to which they belonged, as follows :—

Disease	Cardiff	Barry	Total
Diphtheria	3	1	4
Erysipelas	1	—	1
Para-typhoid Fever	—	1	1
Malaria	13	1	14
Tuberculosis	5	1	6
Total	22	4	26

Nineteen cases of infectious disease, as follows, were reported to have occurred on 12 vessels during the voyage and were disposed of prior to arrival at Cardiff :—

Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Measles	—	4	1
Acute Pneumonia	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1
Malaria	—	11	7
Tuberculosis	—	2	2

Cleansing and Disinfection.—Three hundred and forty-three seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies were treated at the Cleansing Station belonging to the Cardiff Corporation, their clothing being disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, which is situated adjacently. Ninety-two vessels were found to be infested with bed-bugs, and notices were served upon the masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects. Verminous or infected beds to the number of 252 were destroyed.

Venereal Diseases.—The numbers of cases of venereal disease dealt with at the special treatment centre for seamen at the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital during the year were as follows :—

Persons attending at the Centre for the First Time					Total Attendances	Aggregate Number of In-patient Days
Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal and undiagnosed Conditions	Total		
121	94	324	42	581	9,105	2,007

Twenty-seven cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of officers of the Authority during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

Psittacosis.—Eleven parrots were dealt with under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, with the object of preventing the introduction of psittacosis.

IV.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

Fumigation of vessels by sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid gas was carried out by private contractors under the supervision of officers of the Port Health Authority in 47 instances. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 769 (an average of 16·3 per vessel), of which 169 were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

The numbers of deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued were 47 and 86 respectively—a total of 133. The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £347 11s. 0d.

A rat-catcher is employed on all vessels from plague-infected ports and on all grain-laden vessels arriving at the port. By this means 261 rats were caught, 55 of which were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague, 31 of these having previously been submitted to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales for identification.

The number of poison baits laid around the docks by the dock owners and by occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks under the supervision of officers of the Authority was 211,341, and 2,286 rats and 404 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

Ninety-five rats were caught by the rat-catcher in the area around the docks, of which 22 were examined for plague and 17 of the latter for identification.

The following tabular statements give information in the form required by the Minister of Health as to the number of rats destroyed, the measures of rat destruction on plague “infected” or “suspected” vessels or vessels from plague-infected ports, and deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued.

Rats destroyed :—

	On Vessels	Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses
Rats destroyed	1,030	2,381
Rats examined	224	22
Rats infected with plague ..	—	—

Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels from plague-infected ports arriving in the port during the year :—

Total number of such Vessels arriving	34
Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO ₂	1
Number of Rats killed	103
Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN	3
Number of Rats killed	54
Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	6*
Number of Rats killed	39
Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out	28

Deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year :—

Number of Vessels	133
Number of Deratisation Certificates issued :—	
After fumigation with—	
HCN	28
SO ₂	19
HCN and SO ₂	—
After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	—
	47
Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	86
Total Certificates issued	133

* Three of these was also fumigated by HCN and one by SO₂

V.—HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES, ETC.

The following is a classification of the nuisances discovered during the year :—

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the Year	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British	636	58	704	889
Other Nations	356	80	164	164

The following table shows the number of the defects referred to in the preceding table which were remedied at this port :—

Nationality of Vessel	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British.. ..	30	690	884
Other Nations	35	159	160

VI.—FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.—The total quantity of various kinds of unsound foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year amounted to 91 tons 3 cwt. 52 lb.

Eighteen samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, as follows :—

Dried butter fat..	..	..	2
Raisins	..	..	6
Canned sardines	..	..	6
Syrup	..	..	3
Tea	..	..	1

Each of the samples was reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits prescribed in the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

Samples of imported food were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological and/or chemical examination as follows :—

	Number of Samples	
	Bacteriological Examination	Chemical Examination
Canned apples	3	—
Canned evaporated milk	8	4
Frozen meat	—	2
Canned steak and kidney	9	—
Total	20	6

The results of the bacteriological examination of 12 samples and of the chemical examination of three samples showed them to be unsound. The consignments of foodstuffs found to be unsound were appropriately dealt with.

VII.—MISCELLANY.

Medical Inspection of Aliens.—The following is a summary of the work done during the year in connection with the medical inspection of aliens:—

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number Inspected by Medical Inspectors.</i>
Aliens (passengers) landing at the port	35	20
Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	26	—
	—	—
Total	61	20
	—	—
Number of vessels carrying alien passengers .. ..	..	21
Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ..	..	5
Analysis of aliens landing :—		
Residents returning	2	
Business	2	
Seamen	17	
Ministry of Labour Permit	—	
Not holding Ministry of Labour Permit ..	14	
	—	
Total	35	
	—	

Fourteen aliens were referred by the Immigration Officer for detailed medical examination.

The Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928.—No certificates were issued authorising masters of foreign ships to purchase dangerous drugs.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.—Two hundred and fifty-three dogs, 229 cats, 11 sheep, and two pigs were brought to the port on vessels. All the vessels were visited regularly during their stay in port to ensure that the requirements were observed.

Canal Boats.—The Chief Port Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Canal Boats, made 72 inspections of canal boats and found infringements of the Canal Boats Regulations regarding painting in eight instances. Verbal instructions were given, and the infringement was remedied in each case. The number of boats (not propelled by motor) on the register was six, each with accommodation for two males.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

I.—STAFF.

An Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. G. E. Phillips) left for temporary military service on 28th February, 1942. A School Nurse (Miss E. Saunders Jones) and an Orthopaedic Nurse (Miss E. M. Hunter) took up temporary army nursing service early in the year, and three female clerks were called up for military service near the end of the year. Temporary arrangements were made for carrying on the work of these officers. Normally three part-time Assistant Medical Officers are employed, but for the time being, owing to war conditions, the vacancies have not been filled.

II.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Difficulties caused by war conditions interfered to some extent with the work of the school medical service and it was impossible to carry out all the routine medical inspections. At the end of the year, 1,413 children in the entrants' group remained to be inspected.

The average number of school children and the average attendance during 1942 were as follows:—

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools	26,012	21,816
Special Day Schools	335	245
Severn Road Nursery School	119	89
Total	26,466	22,150

The numbers of elementary and special school children inspected at routine medical inspections at schools were as follows:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	964	937	1,901
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years)	1,342	1,473	2,815
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	930	887	1,817
Other Routine Inspections	49	55	104
Total	3,285	3,352	6,637

The number of elementary and special school children specially inspected and the number of re-inspections undertaken were as follows:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections { At School	99	138	237
{ At School Clinic	2,335	2,767	5,102
Total	2,434	2,905	5,339
Re-inspections { At School	37	65	102
{ At School Clinic	1,962	2,572	4,534
Total	1,999	2,637	4,636

III.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of individual children found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) :—

Group	Found to require Treatment	
	Number	Percentage
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	257	13·5
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years)	541	19·2
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	359	19·8
Total	1,157	17·7
Other Routine Inspections	21	20·2
Grand Total	1,178	17·7

Despite conditions arising from the war the percentage of children found to require treatment was less than in the year 1938 (18·6 per cent.).

The defects found by the medical inspection of 6,637 children at routine inspections and of 5,339 at special inspections were as follows :—

Disease or Defect	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
Skin diseases	240	8	1,964	10
Defective vision and squint	512	89	77	4
External eye diseases	49	10	32	1
Defective hearing	35	9	20	—
Other ear diseases	42	8	28	4
Chronic tonsillitis	78	72	11	1
Adenoids only	18	4	4	2
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	28	9	8	—
Other nose and throat defects	25	7	9	2
Enlarged cervical glands	14	41	45	3
Defective speech	11	2	8	1
Diseases of the heart and circulation	24	108	103	31
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs	17	44	166	29
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	2	10	26	4
Diseases of the nervous system	24	21	132	30
Deformities	68	13	38	4
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease)	143	105	795	171
Total	1,330	560	3,466	297

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children inspected in the routine age groups :—

AGE GROUPS	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	1,901	21	1.1	1,784	93.9	90	4.7	6	0.3
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years)	2,815	61	2.2	2,612	92.8	132	4.7	10	0.3
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	1,817	115	6.3	1,599	88.0	96	5.3	7	0.4
Total	6,533	197	3.0	5,995	91.8	318	4.9	23	0.3

This is the eighth year for the nutrition of children to be classified in this way, and it will be seen from the following table that there have been but slight variations in the several categories since 1935 :—

Year	A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly Subnormal)	D (Bad)
	%	%	%	%
1935.. ..	3.5	88.0	6.0	2.2
1936.. ..	2.7	90.6	5.1	1.6
1937.. ..	0.7	92.6	5.2	1.5
1938.. ..	0.5	92.6	5.5	1.4
1939.. ..	1.0	93.8	4.0	1.2
1940.. ..	3.0	88.0	6.5	2.5
1941.. ..	2.5	91.9	4.7	0.9
1942.. ..	3.0	91.8	4.9	0.3

Scabies.—There has been an increase in the number of cases of scabies found amongst school children, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Cases found at Routine Inspections.	Cases found at Special Inspections.
1938 ..	35	197
1939 ..	27	219
1940 ..	11	193
1941 ..	58	470
1942 ..	161	1,165

The causes considered to be responsible for the increase are : (1) Children congregating in air-raid shelters ; (2) children sleeping without changing into night attire ; (3) infection by older infected relatives ; (4) mothers being at work and therefore unable to give their children the usual care and attention ; (5) less frequent or incomplete washing of dirty clothing ; and (6) possibly new methods of washing clothes by steeping them in soap preparations without subsequent boiling.

Special efforts have been made to reduce the incidence of the disease, and every known case is dealt with by the school nurses. Children are treated at the school clinics where there are baths or at the Corporation Cleansing Station, and every effort is made to effect a cure of other members of families suffering from the disease. Satisfactory results have been achieved with a proprietary preparation of Benzyl Benzoate.

In addition to the cases of scabies found at routine and special inspections, referred to above, other cases come to the knowledge of the department. During the year the total number of children treated by the school nurses at the treatment centres was 2,494, the number of attendances being 10,228.

Entrants.—Of the 1,901 entrants medically inspected, 257 were found to require immediate treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) and, in addition, many diseases or defects were found which required to be kept under observation. The numbers of *all* diseases or defects found in 446 of the entrants inspected, whether requiring treatment or to be kept under observation, were as follows :—

<i>Diseases or Defects.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Skin diseases	81
Defective vision	3
External eye diseases	41
Ear diseases	29
Diseases of nose and throat	74
Heart diseases	29
Anaemia	4
Lung diseases (non-tuberculous)	19
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary	2
Non-pulmonary	3
Dental defects	153
Other defects and diseases	74
Total	512

Taking all diseases and defects into account, 23·4 per cent. of the entrants were found to be defective, as compared with 26·2 per cent. in 1941.

IV.—“ FOLLOWING UP ” AND THE WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES.

A summary of the work of school nurses in connection with domiciliary visitation is given in the following table :—

Disease or Defect	First Visits	Revisits	Total
Defects of vision	553	320	873
Defects of teeth	14	5	19
Defects of ear, nose and throat	302	196	498
Other defects and diseases	2,098	1,024	3,122
Total	2,967	1,545	4,512

The following is a summary of work done by the school nurses in connection with uncleanness during the year :—

Number of—

Special visits to schools	365
Examinations of children for uncleanness	34,359
Children found with vermin and/or nits	2,701
Children previously found with vermin and/or nits re-examined	1,981
Children found to be free from vermin and nits	923

V.—TREATMENT.

Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, visual defects, external eye diseases, defects of nose and throat, dental defects, and of orthopaedic and postural defects are given in the following tables :—

(a) *Minor Ailments.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other	5	—	5
Ringworm—Body	34	1	35
Scabies	891	1	892
Impetigo	799	29	828
Other Skin Disease	145	4	149
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	57	6	63
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	759	—	759
MISCELLANEOUS (c.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	530	84	614
Total	3,220	125	3,345

Particulars of the work carried out by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with the home nursing and treatment of minor ailments are given in the following table :—

Diseases or Defects	Cases Carried over from 1941		Cases Referred for Treatment during 1942		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Skin :—						
Impetigo	1	1	32	387	33	388
Other skin diseases	—	—	7	47	7	47
Minor eye defects	—	—	6	49	6	49
Miscellaneous	1	20	80	510	81	530
Total	2	21	125	993	127	1,014

(b) *Defective Vision and Squint.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1,227	—	1,227
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	280	—	280
Total	1,507	—	1,507

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Prescribed		Obtained	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1,110	—	1,030*	—

* Including 124 free of charge.

(c) *Defects of Nose and Throat.*

	Number of Defects			
	Tonsils only	Adenoids only	Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment—				
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Hospital ..	11	6	220	1
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme ..	4	—	—	—
Total	15	6	220	1
Received other forms of treatment ..	414			
Total number of children treated ..	655			

(d) *Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentists:—

		<i>Aged</i>		
(a) Routine Age-groups		2	..	14
		3	..	83
		4	..	652
		5	..	1,962
		6	..	1,859
		7	..	2,100
		8	..	2,079
		9	..	2,200
		10	..	2,279
		11	..	2,051
		12	..	1,859
		13	..	1,687
		14	..	569
		15	..	34
(b) Specials		16	..	3
		17	..	2
				Total .. 19,433
				347

Grand Total .. 19,780

(2) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	12,334
(3) Actually treated	..	..	..	6,886*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	13,189
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	..	..	..	112
Treatment	..	..	..	2,285
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	2,397
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	4,628
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	456
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	5,084
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	3,602
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	14,768
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	18,370
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	7,389
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	1,429
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	4
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	1,433

* Including 2,645 who had received treatment previously.

(e) *Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated	23*	1*	499	—	—	—	499

* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic :—

Consultation Clinic :—

Examined for first time	..	..	..	276
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	..	..	..	199
Recommendations for further treatment and/or appliances	..	..	..	177
Discharged	..	..	..	280

Recommendations for :—

Treatment in Hospital	..	..	..	17
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	..	..	..	140
Application of plaster at Clinic	..	..	..	16
Appliances	..	..	..	18
Alterations to appliances	..	..	..	4
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	224
Other forms of treatment	..	..	..	14

Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	9
Attendances at Clinic	..	..	..	1,083
<i>Routine treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—</i>				
Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	90
Attendances for routine treatment	..	..	..	2,696

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff :—

Hospital Treatment :—

*Children of
School Age.*

Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital—

(a) Day cases	..	..	..	1
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	17
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1942	..	..	..	8
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1942—				
(a) Day cases	..	..	..	—
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	20

Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—

Application of plaster	..	..	..	1
Appliances provided	..	..	..	28
Appliances altered	..	..	..	15
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	392

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.—As the treatment of children suffering from heart disease and rheumatism is carried out under the aegis of the Health Committee of Cardiff City Council, particulars of the work undertaken are given in the report on the general health service (see pages 10-12). The number of school children under supervision at the end of the year was 765.

Radiography.—The number of children referred for radiography was 46, the total number of radiograms taken being 83.

VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The numbers of school children ascertained to be suffering from infectious diseases during the year were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	208
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	101
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	233
Measles	..	..	..	..	419
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	28
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	15
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	66
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	..	7
„ —Other Forms	..	..	..	..	29
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	628
Rubella	..	..	..	..	14
Mumps	..	..	..	..	583
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	2

Vaccinal State of School Children.—Of 7,330 elementary and high school children inspected at routine inspection during 1942, 2,882, or 39·3 per cent., were found to be vaccinated.

VII.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

A Dietitian and Supervisor of Maindy Central Kitchen (Miss E. Lloyd Morgan) was appointed on 24th August, 1942; she commenced duty on 7th September, 1942.

Maindy Central Kitchen for the preparation and cooking of meals, under the control of the Education Committee, was opened on 9th November, 1942, and the first meals from the kitchen were supplied to canteens at schools and at premises rented for the purpose by the Committee on 16th November, 1942.

The provision of meals by contractors at private feeding centres was gradually superseded and ceased altogether on 4th September, 1942. On 7th September, 1942, 12 canteens were opened at schools, which were supplied with 1,043 dinners daily by two central cooking depots under the control of the City Council.

At the end of 1942 there were 39 canteens at schools, or at other premises rented for the purpose, which catered for children attending 53 schools, and to which meals were supplied by Maindy Central Kitchen (15 schools) and central cooking depots under the control of the Council (38 schools).

In July, 1942, malnourished children who had hitherto been provided with milk free of charge became subject to the scale of family income, and thereafter in cases where the incomes were above the approved scale, children were required to pay for milk.

The numbers of children provided with dinners and/or milk during the first and last complete weeks of 1942 were as follows:—

	<i>First complete Week, 1942</i>	<i>Last complete Week, 1942</i>
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	345	280
Average number of necessitous children provided with milk daily free	2,063	415
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	—	2,572
Average number of children provided with milk daily on payment	17,824	22,887

VIII.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The numbers of blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children known to the department are shown in the following table.

BLIND CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	6
--	---

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	22
--	----

DEAF CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	25
At Public Elementary Schools	1
Total	26

FEEBLEMINDED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	75
At no School or Institution	7
Total	82

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY :—

At no School or Institution	2
-------------------------------------	---

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools	5
At other Institutions	1
<hr/>	
Total	6

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools	6
At Public Elementary Schools	1
At other Institutions	9
<hr/>	
Total	16

DELICATE CHILDREN (Children whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an open-air school) :—

At Certified Special Schools	79
--------------------------------------	----

CRIPPLED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Special Schools	8
At Public Elementary Schools	55
At other Institutions	1
At no School or Institution	11
<hr/>	
Total	75

CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE (Children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of special educational facilities) :—

At Certified Special Schools	14
At Public Elementary Schools	16*
At no School or Institution	5
<hr/>	
Total	35

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS :—

(a) Feeble-minded and crippled :—

At Certified Special Schools	2
At no School or Institution	1
<hr/>	
Total	3

(b) Feeble-minded and epileptic :—

At Certified Special Schools	2
At no School or Institution	1
<hr/>	
Total	3

* These children attend school only when fit to do so.

Mentally Defective Children.—Sixty-seven children suspected to be mentally defective were specially examined or re-examined. The results are classified as follows :—

Feeble-minded and suitable for education in a special school	17
Feeble-minded and epileptic and suitable for a residential school	1
Transferred to the care of the Mental Deficiency Authority	9
Dull and Backward	35
Backward only	5
	—
Total	67
	—

Twenty-two children were notified to the Mental Deficiency Authority during 1942 under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

Mentally Retarded Children.—At the end of the year, 49 children (33 boys and 16 girls) were attending the special classes for mentally retarded children, which are known as “delta” classes and which are held at two elementary schools.

Greenhill Open-Air School.—The number of physically defective children on the register at the end of the year was 79, and the average attendance during the year was 59. Forty-four children (21 boys and 23 girls) were admitted to the school, and 12 (5 boys and 7 girls) were discharged.

IX.—NURSERY SCHOOL AND WARTIME NURSERIES.

At the end of the year the number of children on the register of Severn Road Nursery School was 120, the average attendance being 81.

Three war-time day nurseries were opened during 1942—one in Grangetown on 19th January, one in Splott on 26th January, and one in Ely on 9th February. The buildings consist of prefabricated huts provided by the Welsh Board of Health, each having accommodation for 50 children. At the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the provision of five more such nurseries—one in Plasnewydd, another in Splott (Tremorfa), another in Ely, one in South (the Docks area) and one in Roath (Rumney).

The staff comprise a head teacher in charge of all the nurseries, a health visitor (another to be appointed when the new nurseries are open) for all the nurseries, and at each nursery a teacher, two nursery nurses, two probationer nurses and a cook.

The whole cost of maintaining these war-time nurseries is borne by the Government through the Welsh Board of Health.

Altogether, 309 children (169 boys and 140 girls) were inspected and the findings (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) were as follows:—

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under Observation only
SKIN :—		
Scabies	13	—
Impetigo	9	—
Other Diseases	7	—
EYE :—		
Defective Vision	—	1
Squint	7	2
EAR :—		
Defective Hearing	1	1
Other Diseases	5	1
NOSE AND THROAT :—		
Enlarged Tonsils only	2	1
Adenoids only	1	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	3
Other Conditions	13	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	2	1
Defective Speech	1	2
HEART AND CIRCULATION :—		
Organic Heart Disease	—	2
Functional Heart Disease	—	3
Anæmia	1	—
Diseases of Lungs (Non-Tuberculous)	6	8
TUBERCULOSIS :—		
Non-Pulmonary :—		
Glands	1	2
Diseases of Nervous System	2	3
Deformities	2	10
Other Defects and Diseases	16	9
Total	92	53

The number of children referred for medical treatment was 85.

Fifty-eight children were found to be unclean and five to require dental treatment.

The following is a classification of the nutrition of the 309 children inspected :—

			<i>Number.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>
A (Excellent) ..	..	..	9	..	2.9
B (Normal) ..	..	..	258	..	83.5
C (Slightly Subnormal)..	..	..	20	..	6.5
D (Bad) ..	..	..	22	..	7.1

X.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The average number of pupils and the average attendance at high schools during 1942 were 3,605 and 3,356 respectively.

The number of pupils (entrants) inspected at routine medical inspections was as follows :—

Boys ..	..	..	..	388
Girls ..	..	..	..	409
Total ..				797

The numbers specially inspected and the numbers of re-inspections undertaken were as follows :—

			Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	{ At School ..	..	3	52	55
	{ At School Clinic ..	..	84	165	249
Total ..			87	217	304
Re-Inspections	{ At School ..	..	14	16	30
	{ At School Clinic ..	..	70	119	189
Total ..			84	135	219

The number of individual pupils found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease) was 87, or 10.9 per cent.

The defects found by the medical inspection of 797 pupils at routine inspections and of 304 at special inspections were as follows:—

Disease or Defect	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment
Skin diseases	15	—	61	5
Defective vision and squint	53	18	14	—
External eye diseases	4	—	1	1
Defective hearing	—	—	—	—
Other ear diseases	3	—	4	—
Chronic tonsillitis	5	2	1	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	—	1	1	—
Other nose and throat defects	2	—	2	—
Enlarged cervical glands	—	—	—	—
Defective speech	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the heart and circulation	1	10	10	2
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs	1	4	13	1
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the nervous system	—	2	3	—
Deformities	4	4	7	3
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease)	5	12	21	9
Total	94	53	139	21

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children inspected in the routine age group:—

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
797	7	0·9	759	95·3	27	3·3	4	0·5

Treatment.—Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, visual defects, external eye diseases, defects of nose and throat, dental defects, and of orthopaedic and postural defects are given in the following tables :—

(a) *Minor Ailments.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	1	1	2
Scabies	19	—	19
Impetigo	17	—	17
Other Skin Disease	37	—	37
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	—	—	—
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	8	—	8
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	5	—	5
Total	87	1	88

(b) *Defective Vision and Squint.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	200	—	200
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	21	—	21
Total	221	—	221

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Prescribed		Obtained	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	186	—	166	—

(c) Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects			
	Tonsils only	Adenoids only	Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment—				
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Hospital ..	—	—	5	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	2	—
Total	—	—	7	—
Received other forms of treatment ..	11			
Total number of children treated ..	18			

(d) Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentists:—				
(a) Routine Age-groups .. ..	..	..	..	—
(b) Specials .. ..	..	..	..	807
(2) Found to require treatment .. ..	..	..	..	805
(3) Actually treated .. ..	..	..	..	783*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ..				2,706
(5) Half-days devoted to:—				
Inspection .. ..	..	..	..	†
Treatment .. ..	..	..	..	†
Total				†
(6) Fillings:—				
Permanent teeth .. ..	..	..	..	2,207
Temporary teeth .. ..	..	..	..	1
Total				2,208
(7) Extractions:—				
Permanent teeth .. ..	..	..	..	614
Temporary teeth .. ..	..	..	..	128
Total				742
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions				431
(9) Other operations:—				
Permanent teeth .. ..	..	..	..	723
Temporary teeth .. ..	..	..	..	—
Total				723

* Including 554 who had received treatment previously.

† Special sessions are not devoted to inspection and treatment of secondary and high school children; the numbers of sessions devoted to inspection and treatment of all children are shown on page 60.

(e) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated ..	2*	—	62	—	—	—	62

* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

XI.—MISCELLANY.

Classes for Speech Training.—The total number of children dealt with during the year was 109. The numbers admitted and discharged were 55 and 59 respectively. Of the 59 children discharged, 16 were withdrawn by their parents without having completed treatment. The classification at the time of discharge of the remaining 43 was as follows :—

Provisionally cured ..	..	..	..	..	19
Discharged temporarily ..	..	..	..	..	8
Unsuitable for instruction ..	..	..	..	..	12
Left the district ..	..	..	..	..	1
Left school ..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	..	..	..	..	43

At the end of the year head teachers were asked to supply reports regarding scholars who had passed through the special classes and who were still attending school. The following is a summary of the reports received :—

Cured ..	..	..	..	..	30
Much improved ..	..	..	..	..	21
Improved ..	..	..	..	..	24
Not improved ..	..	..	..	..	15
No definite report ..	..	..	..	..	9
Total ..	..	..	..	..	99

Miss M. Morris, the Instructress, made 185 visits to schools and to the homes of children.

Child Guidance Clinic.—The following is a summary of the work of the Child Guidance Clinic :—

(1) Number of patients referred to the Clinic during the year :—

Boys ..	..	..	..	..	41
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	28
Total ..	..	..	..	..	69

(2) Number of patients carried forward from 1942 :—

Boys ..	..	..	..	..	42
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	29
Total ..	..	..	..	..	71

(3) Sources of ascertainment of patients dealt with for the first time :—

Parents or Guardians	9
Juvenile Court	4
Social Agencies	4
Schools	13
School Medical Service	31
Other sources	8
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	69
	<hr/>

(4) Problems for which the 69 patients were referred to the Clinic :—

Backwardness	6
Stealing	13
Difficult and/or unmanageable	10
Temper	4
Enuresis	17
Speech difficulties	9
Lying	8
Sex difficulties	2
Truancy and/or wandering	11
Night terrors and fears	2
Restlessness and sleeplessness	1
Spitefulness	4
Screaming	1
Unwillingness to attend school	1
Lack of concentration	1
Feeding difficulties	1
Hysteria	2
Various	13
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	106
	<hr/>

(5) Ages of patients dealt with for the first time :—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
2	2 ..	— ..	2
3	2 ..	— ..	2
4	2 ..	4 ..	6
5	1 ..	1 ..	2
6	4 ..	2 ..	6
7	2 ..	3 ..	5
8	2 ..	— ..	2
9	7 ..	4 ..	11
10	6 ..	3 ..	9
11	2 ..	4 ..	6
12	5 ..	1 ..	6
13	2 ..	— ..	2
14	1 ..	3 ..	4
15 and over	3 ..	3 ..	6
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	41 ..	28 ..	69
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(6) How the patients were dealt with :—

Service of Clinic	..	..	..	..	50
Diagnosed only	..	..	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	..	69

(7) Results of treatment of patients discharged :—

Adjusted	..	..	..	..	23
Partially adjusted	..	..	..	..	10
Unadjusted	..	..	..	..	7
Transferred to other agencies	..	..	..	..	5
Unsuitable for further treatment	..	..	..	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	55

(8) Number of patients waiting to be dealt with at end of year :—

Boys	..	..	..	..	10
Girls	..	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	17

(9) Work of Sections :—

(a) *Psychiatric* :—

New patients dealt with	..	..	..	60
Re-examinations	..	..	..	257
Interviews with parents	..	..	..	146

(b) *Psychological* :—

New patients dealt with	..	..	..	61
Re-examinations	..	..	..	73
Interviews with parents	..	..	..	114
Tuition periods	..	..	..	77
Visits to schools..	..	..	..	21

(c) *Social Service* :—

Interviews with parents, etc., at Clinic	..	..	22
Visits to homes of patients	..	..	27
Other visits concerning patients	..	..	6

(10) Staff conferences regarding patients 53

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SERVICE

The total number of ascertained mentally defective persons for the care of whom the Mental Deficiency Committee were responsible at the end of 1942 was 745—an increase of 10 over the number at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of cases, 269 were in institutions or under statutory guardianship. The number of ascertained cases remaining at home was 475 (352 under statutory supervision and 123 under voluntary supervision). One case remained to be appropriately dealt with at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF WORK, 1942.

					<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Cases examined for the first time :—									
Idiots	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
Imbeciles	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
Feeble-minded	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	16
Not mentally defective	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	8
Not classified	..	..	..	..	5	..	—	..	5
Total				..	13	..	17	..	30
(2) Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	34	..	41	..	75
(3) Removed from list of ascertained cases under supervision at home :—									
(i) Obligatory cases removed to institutions at instance of Local Authority—					8	..	6	..	14
(ii) Deceased	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5
(iii) Left Cardiff	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
(iv) Admitted to Place of Safety	..	..	..	..	—	..	2	..	2
(v) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions	..	..	..	..	2	..	—	..	2
(vi) Admitted to Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(vii) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions under Lunacy Orders	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
(viii) Transferred to Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	1
Total				..	17	..	17	..	34

Summary of Work, 1942—continued.

					<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(4)	Discharged from Place of Safety	..			1	..	1	..	2
(5)	Transferred from Residential Special School to Place of Safety	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
(6)	Transferred from Mental Hospital to Place of Safety	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	1
(7)	Removed to Institutions (not previously under supervision at home)	..	..		1	..	2	..	3
(8)	Total number removed to Institutions or placed under Guardianship	..	..		9	..	8	..	17
(9)	Transferred from one Institution to another				—	..	2	..	2
(10)	Institution or Guardianship cases that ceased to be chargeable to the Local Authority:								
	(i) Deceased	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	(ii) On licence	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	15
	(iii) Orders lapsed	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	1
(11)	Instances in which Licences were granted				12	..	8	..	20
(12)	Instances in which Licences were revoked	..			4	..	5	..	9
(13)	Orders lapsed or discharged from Orders	..			2	..	4	..	6
(14)	Supervised for other Local Authority—left Cardiff	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	1
(15)	Visits paid by Visiting Officers	..	..		..	..	..	..	1,558

SOURCES OF ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES EXAMINED FOR FIRST TIME.

Source of Ascertainment	Idiots	Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	Not Mentally Defective	Not Classified	Total
Local Education Authority ..	—	—	14	1	5	20
Public Health Department ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Public Assistance Department ..	1	—	2	—	—	3
Other Sources	—	—	—	6	—	6
Total	1	—	16	8	5	30

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

				Males		Females		Total
(1) Obligatory Cases :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	119	..	102	..	221*
(b) Under Guardianship	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
(c) On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	15	..	17	..	32
(d) Evacuated from Ely Lodge	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(2) Cases in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under permissive powers :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	10
(b) On licence from Institutions	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
Total	..	..	..	141	..	128	..	269
(3) Cases in Institutions under Lunacy Orders ascertained to be mentally defective :—								
(a) Ely Lodge	..	..	..	32	..	32	..	64
(b) Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	9
Total	..	..	..	35	..	38	..	73
(4) Cases at home—ascertained to be defective :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	209	..	143	..	352
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	54	..	69	..	123
(c) Supervised for other Authorities	..	..	..	—	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	..	263	..	216	..	479
(5) Attending Occupation and Training Centre— included in (4) :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	19	..	15	..	34
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
Total	..	..	..	20	..	15	..	35

* Including 15 cases (7 males and 8 females) maintained by the Board of Control.

Position at 31st December, 1942—continued.

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(6) "Subject to be dealt with" but action not yet taken :—					
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority	1	..	—	..	1
(b) In Poor Law Institutions	4	..	5	..	9
Total	5	..	5	..	10
(7) Under consideration but not ascertained to be defective	3	..	—	..	3

CLASSIFICATION OF KNOWN CASES.

	In Institutions or under Guardianship (including cases on licence, etc.)			Under Supervision at Home		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Idiots	20	9	29	5	4	9
Imbeciles	53	30	83	49	53	102
Moral Defectives	—	1	1	—	1	1
Feeble-minded	66	86	152	207	153	360
Post-encephalitic Deterioration	1	2	3	1	—	1
Unclassified or not examined	1	—	1	1	1	2
Total	141	128	269	263	212	475

